IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE
Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET PHINSTONE CIRCLE, where all communications must be Addressed.

No 56,165.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914				
17th Jan.	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARCADIA	8000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	9000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12000	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
29th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	394 or 493	295	591 or 739-8	
To LONDON	627 or 528	470	940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)
SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Class.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona	A & C	7467	21st Jan.	31st Jan.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7475	23rd Feb.	3rd Feb.
City of Calcutta	A & C	7630*	13th Mar.	16th Mar.
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester	A & C	7467	.....	25-26 Mar.
City of Paris	A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr.
City of Karachi	A & C	6565	.....	22nd Apr.
City of Lahore	A & C	6875	.....	24th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7475	27th May	25th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1½ class return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles...	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	937	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the regulation relative to overstaying their leave as regards loss of time in any out of station, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and B Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and no other cabin class.

A and B Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fare and Cargo Liability Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through Booking arrangements with North German Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' sale. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via
Lunga	2,185	Mon 19th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.M.
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs. 22nd Jan.	9 a. m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday 23rd Jan.	6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd January, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 22nd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pundua	3305	Thursday 22nd Jan.
†Pentakota	3418	,, 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 19th ,,
†Purnea	3206	,, 5th Mar.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th January, 1914.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 33,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki	
Bombay	Newchang	
Calcutta	New York	
Changchun	Osaka	
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin	
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)	
Hongkong	San Francisco	
Honolulu	Shanghai	
Kobe	Tilnling	
Lioyaang	Tienstin	
London	Tsingtau	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).	
Fengtien (Mukden)		

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Graz	3905	D. Mandich	1st Feb.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th Feb.
Fregenz	3905	N. Chersich.	10th Feb.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz.	1st April.
Habsburg	3973	E. Seberich.	10th April
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
*Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan
China	6017	E Tarabochia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5920	S. Clunak	28th Mar
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	6895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

*Not calling Karachi.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 525
,, London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 440†
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. .. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back .. ,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	7th Feb

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry Shambazar Calcutta

FOR OUT-DOOR MEN,
STRAP WATCHES

are a convenience if not a necessity

FOR MOTORING, AND RIDING,
GOLFING, POLO,
HUNTING, TENNIS,
FISHING, ROWING,
SAILING, WALKING.

If you live in the air—either in business or pleasure—you can rely on the special quality of our strap timekeepers. We sell not only accurate timekeepers but unparalleled value in DURABILITY.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141 RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Séremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Homjee Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON,

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yello

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS, DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by contract of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, for one year during 1914-15 will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, at his Office, in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 P. M. (Standard Time), of 28th January, 1914.

For particulars see Notice No. 8394 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 11th December, 1913, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE.

OWING to the abnormal conditions of the Piece-goods trade now prevailing, the Port Trust will, as a temporary and special measure and until further notice, undertake the removal of bales, etc., from any berth in the Docks to the Warehouses West of Manson Road at a CHARGE of 2 ANNAS PER BALE ADDITIONAL to the Removing and Storage charges under the Warehouse Scale of Rates.

This arrangement does not apply to Wari Bundar Warehouse.

By Order,
J. A. CHERRY,
Superintendent.

14th January, 1914.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

TENDERS are now being invited by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, for seven separate contracts for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT, from the Distilleries in the Bombay Presidency proper to the Districts in that Presidency. The contracts, Tenders, for which must be received by the 16th February, 1914, will be for a period of three years (and in one case five years), commencing from the 1st April, 1915. Full particulars regarding these contracts, may be obtained at, or on application to, the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourse'f," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 6 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 12 0	per S Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THREE STAR FILMS

(1). COURT DANCER.
(2). HEROES ONE AN ALL.
(3). RICHES AND ROGUES.

MOST INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the late Dinshaw and Co., of Meerut and on account and risk of E. H. Fouracres, Esq., Engineer.

One lot of glassware, crockeryware, platedware, photo-frames, purdahs, wall-lamps, trays, cigar box, etc.; etc.

The above goods were stored with the abovementioned Dinshaw and Co., for many years and as the owner has not taken delivery the same will be sold by Public Auction, on his account.

On account of concerned—
3 large Miliner's safes.
56 school books, King Alfred Readers and Longman's Junior School Composition slightly damaged.
One lot wearing apperals, sewing machines, supboard, etc.
On account of the underwriters—
12 cases varnish slightly damaged.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred Victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 gray Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
2 gentlemen's bicycles, in good order.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at New Charni Rd, opposite the Railway Hotel.

Under instructions from and by the order of the executors of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shaik Adam Mulla Abdeali (the Mortgagor), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th January, 1914, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (composed or made up of three pieces or parcels of land severally described in the mortgage deed, dated the 8th day of March 1910), with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Road without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,416 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered along with other surrounding property by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501. New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13963, 13994, 14015 and 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, 180, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371, 1-7384, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under Ward D. Nos. 2062 (3) to 2262 (8) and Street Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, and 9E, Charni Road, and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Rustomji and Kavashaw Sorabji Powvalla, on or towards the South by a common private road, on or towards the East by the Charni Road and on or towards the West by the property of the said Mr. Shaik Adam Mulla Abdealli.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SURAT SWADESHI MILLS, WITH MILL PREMISES, MACHINERY, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of the Surat Swadeshi and Weaving Co., Lt., (in liquidation), and with the concurrence of the National Financing and Commission, Limited, the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, pursuant to an order of the Court, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1914, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), the undermentioned land and mill buildings situate at Surat, together with all the machinery, plant and stores thereon (the stores to be sold at a valuation).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground togeth r with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Chidia Kin in Begumpura, in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-district of Surat, and in the District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 43,943 sq. yds. or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 23, pot Nos. 1-9, and Survey No. 60, pot Nos. 1-48, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by residences belonging to Hindus and beyond that the Dangi Sari Road, on or towards the south by the land belonging to Ladli Begum alias Begum Saheb, on or towards the east by the Road leading from Delhi Gate to Surat Gate, and on or towards the west by the land known as Dada Illahi in the possession of the heirs of Nawab Saheb.

Secondly.—Plant, machinery and stores, among which are:—horizontal landau compound non-condensing engine 6125 I. H. P. complete by Marshall Sons and Co., donkey pumps, boiler 160 lbs pressure by Marshall and Sons complete, grey winding machine with 300 spindles warping machines, sizing machines, drawing frames, ring frames, 334 spindles, 132 looms by Lancaster, 45 dhobies, hydraulic baling press, furnishing machine, damping, folding, stamping and other machines, lathes, and drilling machines, etc., etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Official Liquidator or his Attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co., at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 17th January, 1914.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Homayun 2,154 tons, Captain J. Haunah arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo, and 813 pilgrims.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, 3760 tons, Captain H. Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (9th December) with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Sallsette, 2 391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mail a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Vermont, 2,722 tons, Captain J. S. Gemmell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsaid, with a ba'l ast.

The B. I. S. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general caro and passengers.

The steamer Glenclury, 3,064 tons, Captain J. Johnstone, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Turul, 2,258 tons, Captain M. Gramautik arrived in harbour on Thursday from Fiume, brought a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H. M. S. Swiftsure . Captain Nugent ....R N
H M S Pelorus.....Comdr Hill.....R N
H M S Abert..... Comdr .....Wood .....R N

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 16.

Adenwen .....2886 Hayward...W & A G & Co
Assaye ..4359 Coldwell...Shanghai ....P & O Co
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham .....P & O Co
Bengrove ... .2889 Brier .....J M & Co
Brazilian .....2488 Snowdon .....T M & Co
Bassano.....2762 Boxhall .....J F & Co
Chakrata .....2641 Smith .....M M & Co
China .....4151 Tocque Shanghai.....P & O Co
Castalia .....4086 Mitchell ...W & A G & Co
Clan Colquhoun...3760 Summers.....J F & Co
DinsdaleHall...2534 Hendrickson ...T M & Co
Dwarka.....739 Moxon .....M M & Co
Fredericks Glavic ...3382 Mills .....J M & Co
Firooze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Glenclusy .....3017 Johnston.....T M & Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning...T Morrison & Co
Hamayun .....2154 Hannah.....T M & Co
India .....4198 Talbot.....P & O Co
Iran .....4066 Peabody .....K N & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah...Jed . T M & Co
Kowait.....2334 Brawis ...Arab Steamers & Co
Lightning ...2122 Cowie .....M M & Co
Orissa.....3825 Reifern .....M M & Co
Sunbeam (yacht)...2-7 Calloway Lord Brassey
Sardar .....1240 Weeks.....H S Shuttry
Stiliani Babis.....2415 Sirmas .....J M & Co
Salsette .....2391 Vine .....P & O Co
Tsiyabi ..... 2000 Kaso .....A M Jivanji Co
Turul... .....2258 Gramantik ...A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
D & E Clan Maclean	2352	Willimson			
			Tuticorin	16-1	J F & Co
F Fulta'a	2702	Minnett			M M & Co
H President	2086	Shutt	Durban		Strandes & Co
K Kamakura Maru	3798	Hore		17-1	N Y K
M Euphorbia	2444	Steven	D'kirk	19-1	W & A G & Co
N Lena	1673	Charters			N F ...N F ...Ralli Bros
O Transport	2133	Jones	Liverpool		
			Rotterdam	21 1	Scott & Sons

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Poona...4783 Rae ..20-1 K N & Co
6 City of Chester...3521 Osborne...Karachi 22-1...K N & Co
6 Luzon Maru ..2963 Sakawa ..Kobe...17-1 ...D S Kaisha
8 Fen of Ogil...3316 Jarvis ..Antwerp ..... 24-1...K N & Co
9 Nordmark ...3173 Newman ..... 22-1 W & A G & Co
10&11 Banca ..3794 Garwood .....P & O Co
12 &13 Arabia ..4098 Palmer .. London...24-1 ...P & O Co
15 Umta...3402 Cabb...Persian Gulf...17-1.... M M & Co
16 Kandier...1865 S Smith .....Mauritius ...17-1.....W M K

H W P D

Bahaduri .....829 Hoosein.....Mangalore ..... Bo S N Co
Netravati .....793 Fakira.....Kochi .. 13-1..... Bo S N Co
Ponnai ..552 Dawood ..Bhowdagar ..Bo SNCo
Sabarmati ....524 Samsoodin ...N F ...N F... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Turul	Gramantik.	Fiume, Dec 22
	Glenclury ..	Johnstone ..	Karachi Jan13
16	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden, Jan 11
	Homayun ..	Hannah ...	Jeddah, Jan 3
	Vermont ..	Gemmell..	P Said. Dec 31
	Castalia	Mitchell ...	Liverpool, Dec 24
	C Colquhoun.	Summers..	Glgow, Dec 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Montebello ...	Smith	Hull
	Hollyoaks	Thomas ..	Karachi
	Scindia	Kilso	Liverpool
	Silverdale ..	McLeod ...	Marseilles
	Lhasa	Manley.....	Karachi
	H M S Dartmouth.....	Darcy	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
" Dwarka for Pusrian Gulf.
" Lena for London &c.
" Glenciuny for Kobe &c.
" Bengrove for Liverpool.
" Turul for Melbourne.
" Vermont for Kobe &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENS.

The Ancher Line steamer Olympia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the January 15.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, January 19.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Millowners' Association : Election of Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, January 20.

Meeting of the Bombay Presidency College of Physicians and Surgeons for the election of Members of the Council, 5-30.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
By-election, Byculla Ward, 9 a. m., to 6 p. m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.—This fund now amounts to Rs. 3,02,448.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—A cycling run to the Jogeshri Caves will take place to-morrow. Members will start from the Hornby Vellard at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.). Breakfast at the Caves.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League sports consisting of races, jumping, tug-of-war, etc. were held on the 14th instant at Walpakhadi, Mazagon, for the children of the poor people in the locality. About seventy-five boys and girls participated in the games and prizes were distributed to the winners by Mr. K. M. Javari, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers, the Band of the 2nd O. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), (admission fee) to-day :—

March.....	Jafferson Guard ..... Blaxt
Overture ...	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Valse	Dollar Princess ..... Fall
Selection ..	Ragtime Revue ..... Pether
Idyll	Softly Unawires ..... Lincke
One-Step ...	The Dody Dandle ... Dunks's
Selection ...	The Chocolate Soldier ..... Straus
Two-Step ...	Waiting for the Robert E. Lee ..... Pether

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Frontiersmen ..... J. Fucik
Overture ...	Le Domino Noir ... Auber
Valse.....	Nights of Gladness. Ancliffe
Potpourri	Melodious Memories Finck
Morceau	The Butterfly..... Berdx
Melodies	The Chocolate Soldier ..... Straus
Rope Dance..	In the Shadows... Finck

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m, to-day :—

March	Edira ..... Home
Overture	Don Juan ..... Donizetti
Valse	The Eternal ..... Fall
Selection ..	The Belle of New York Kerker
Cornet Solo ..	Alice where art Thou.. Ascher
Selection.....	The Girl in the Taxi ...Gilbert
Veil Dance...	Mystic Beauty ..... Finck

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR ENTERPRISE.

The enterprise of the Excelsior in engaging last week two such fine attractions as "The Last Days of Pompeii" and Mr. Gardner Brown's vaudeville company, "The Merry Magnets," was repaid with crowded houses at every performance. The Excelsior has never been so crowded, and hundreds were unable to find admission. As the same thing is likely to happen during the ensuing week, visitors are particularly requested to arrive early. The management guarantee a first-class programme, but they cannot guarantee seating accommodation to late-comers.

The programme this week consists of but three items, but these items are of the best. The last two parts of "The Last Days of Pompeii" will be presented, Mr. Gardner Brown's company, "The Merry Magnets," remain for another week with a complete change of programme, and there is the "Animated Gazette" to set the ball rolling.

Nothing need be said about the film which created such a sensation at Home except that it is recognised that the last two parts are even more interesting than the parts which were screened last week. The combination of the most famous film that has yet been produced and the brightest vaudeville company touring the East is ideal.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

"In a Woman's Power," the star-film of the new programme at the America-India Cinema, is a drama of strong emotional interest, in which a scheming woman plays the principal part. Her lover, who has served for a term in prison and has been released on parole, finds himself in her power. Fate intervenes, however, and the cunning adventuress comes to a most tragic end. "Lieut. Daring" is another strong dramatic film, dealing with the exciting adventures of an intrepid naval officer on shore. "Jim's Mission," a laughable comedy, concludes an all-round programme.

THE OLYMPIA.

Three star films will form the principal attraction at the Olympia Picture Palace next week. "The Court Dancer" will depict the treacherous misdeeds of Cardinal Richelieu. In this film a beautiful dancing girl is forcibly kidnapped and oppressed by the Cardinal, but is delivered from distress by her lover. The other two tars are equally of absorbing interest.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, LIQUID FUEL, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1914, for the supply of above stores, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1914.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 17th, January, 1914.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

STARTLING INCIDENT IN KALBADEVI ROAD.

A serious house collapse occurred yesterday afternoon, when a gable projection on the top of the Morarji Goculdas Cloth Market Building, Kalbadevi-road, suddenly fell on three Hindus who were walking on the footpath underneath it. One of the men was killed on the spot and the others, who were injured, were taken to the hospital. Their wounds were dressed and they were allowed to go home.

This cloth maket was built about six years ago by Mr. Narotum Morarji, whose father's name it bears. The gable was over the central gate of the market and was built in the shape of a triangle above the bust of the late Mr. Morarji Goculdas.

COLONEL'S WISH FOR FUNERAL PYRE.

ASHES TO BE THROWN INTO THE INDUS.

The influence of the East could hardly be shown more curiously than in the will of Colonel Alfred Hercules Mayhew, of Pall Mall-place, and late of the Bombay Staff Corps, who died on Oct. 11 last, at the age of 70. He directed that his remains should be cremated, but that if he should die in Sind, India, his body should be burnt on a pile of wood, containing not less than fifty maunds (4,114lb.), with two cans of kerosene, at Din Pur, on the Indus, at six o'clock in the evening. The pile is to be covered with green leaves, and his body arrayed in white uniform and laid thereon, and such flowers as may be available at the season are to be strewn around. After such burning the ashes should be cast into the Indus.

His estate is of the gross value of £20,402, of which £11,190 is net personalty. Colonel Mayhew left all of his property to his sister, Mercy, with the request that she will leave the same only to descendants of her father, to a specified amount and if there should be more, then to dispose of it as she thinks he (the testator) would have wished.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the local committee of the Anglo-Indian Empire League held on Friday it was decided to grant three scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem each, open to indigent children of the European and Anglo-Indian communities, of either sex. Arrangements have been made with schools of several denominations to admit these children as boarders and to show them on their registers as "scholars of the "Anglo-Indian Empire League."

A special sub-committee was appointed to consider all nominations or applications which must reach the office of the League not later than the 15th February. In this connection an earnest appeal is made by the Hon. Secretary to those to whom collection cards were sent, to raise funds for the education of indigent children, to be so kind as to send in their contributions as early as possible so as to enable provision to be made for many more children.

THE "INDIAN GRAPHIC."

Indian lovers of light and topical literature will welcome the re-appearance of the *Indian Graphic*, which was conducted for many years by the late Mr. S. L. Palamkote, a well-known Parsi journalist. The paper is now edited by Miss Palamkote, a lady who has won considerable distinction in artistic circles. The last number (January) is replete with interesting features, excellently illustrated, and should make a strong appeal to the public for which it caters particularly.

THE HOUSE FOR KODAK SUPPLIES
AND
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
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67, Esplanade Road, Opposite Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 17.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

982-13—Payne & Co Damodar Ramchandra v. Bai Nanibai Jenangir & S Part heard 8-1-14
223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & anr Bh K & G Matu. J & M Part heard 19-12-13.
332-13—C P D'Conha Ramji & ors v. Essaji Moosaji Jenhangir & S Part heard 5-1-3.

For hearing exceptions to Commr's Report.

407-12— Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Hamirmal Ratnachand Chitnis M & K.
Long Causes.
426-13—Unwalla P and P Sorabji Limjibhoy Nariman v. Cooverji Limjibhoy Nariman and ors Dubash and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
231-12—Dastur and Co Jamnabai Widow and anr v. Tyabjee Narsey and anr Tyabjee D and Co.
490-13—Manecklal and T Kundlik Pandooji Banikar and ors v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker and ors, Smetham B & Co Manecklchand and T.
604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkorwidow v. Dayabhai Premchand, Edgelow G W and Co.
609-13—Surajmal and Co Khanderao Ramachandra and anr v. Trikamdas Lalsukhram and ors Daphtary F and D,
617-32—Patell and Ez,, Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and anr v. Fakerniboo widow and anr. Mirza M and M.
618-13—Wadia G and Co Purkha Doda and Co a firm v. Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani and anr In person Jehangir G and B.
623-13—Unwalla P and P, Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.
336-13—Mulla and M Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co a firm and ors Wadia G & Co.
351-13—Smetham B & Co Keshowrao Raghoji Lote v Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla and M.
366-13—Mulla and M Sakharam Mulshet Khedekar v Keshow Raghowji Lote Smetham B & Co.
4-12—Manecklal and T Laxmibai Widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.
970-11—Raghavaya N & Co v Radabai widow and anr v Walibai widow Manecklal and T.
472-13—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shanker & ors v Messrs Ramratun Okarn a firm.
470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Hamukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai anr Sunderdas & Co.
629-13—Little & Co Vasudevji Bhaskaracharya v Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S.
639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar in person.
556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr Surajmal & Co.
532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v Tricumji Tokersey and anr Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.
652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.
342-13—Nadirshaw and D, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v Rahim Joosub, Shroff D and D.
1114-13—Daphtary F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

After the Chamber work is over.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

103-13—Madh K and Ch, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Tyabali Allibhai and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
75-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Balubhai Navalchand vs Jiwanchand Nawalchand and others Tyab D and Co, Sabnis and G
1084-12—Man J H and Co, Jaffer Alli vs Sakinabai, Wadia G and Co
1288-12—Daphtary F and D, John Frederick Bradbury and others vs The Gomtipura Spg Wvg and Mfg Co Ld and another.
364-12—Ardeshir H D & Co, Ramratan Malavi a firm vs Aydan Pirdan and another, Captain and V
1247-12—Duhash and Co, (for a pauper Madhowji Nemchand Shah and others vs Narandas Bhimji, Sham M and H.
87-12—Patell & Ez., Meghji Valiabdas v. Khimji Damji Manecklal & Ty.
907-12—C P D'Cunha Aishidbai widow v Shrimant Tatya Saheb Yeshwantrao, Holkar Surajmal & Co.
1099-13—Payne, Essaji Waliji vs Alibhoy Hakimji, Little.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

2ad Sunday after Epiphany,
[Sunday 18th January, 1914.]
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 178, 81, 313, 298. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Whitefield in E. Hymns 487, 177, 219. Collections for Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C.E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service 3-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Aikman Wilson. 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 8 30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) ; 11 a.m. Matins ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 a.m. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. 9-30 a. m. Rev. R. M. Gray; 6-30 p.m., Rev. W. Thomson ; Psalm 90 (14-17), Hymns 373, 25, 371.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m. Service for young people; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and ordination of elders collection for Sunday School. Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m , Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a.m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A Brown; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Sunday School, 5 p.m,

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Evening Service, 6 30 p. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown. Snnday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class, open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p. m.

A promising young forward in Arthur Hyde, of Kidderminster, has been signed on by Everton. Hyde has been playing as an amateur for a Kidderminster tearm, recently showed up well against Tilla Reserves, and several clubs have been after his services.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
M. D. & S. R. U. of P.
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He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
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MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 15. BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	71 13-16	1-16	
do. Rentes.	85 2-1		1-2
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	85 3-1		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities..	63 13-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	26 1-2		1-8
do. 3 months' hences	23 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	57 1-2		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·27		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·51	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2		3-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do Short London Bills	8th Jan.		
3 months' sight ...	3 2-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ..	2 5-8		1
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 32 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-32. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...£39,900,000 Inc. £ 2,000,000
Public Deposits. £ 7 600,000 Inc. £ 4,00,000
Other Deposits ..£45,100,000 Dec. £ 4,00,000
Govt. Securities...£12,100,000 Dec. £1,000,000
Other Securities £29,700,000 Dec. £2,400,000
Notes and Coin..£29 600,000 Inc. £3,400,000

The Bank Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot ... Good biz done. Firm.
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester ... Demand limited. Little demand from India. Fair demand from China.
Total Sales ... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 11,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·11+07
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 9·80 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6 82 +10	6 83 +09	6 85 +10
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
6·84 +09	6·84 +10	6 80 +09
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·76 +09	6·64 +08	6·45 +07	6·36 +07

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·62 May 12·44.
New York noon call March 12·61 May 12·46.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·80 May 12·91.

NEW YORK.—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	39,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	30,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000
Exports to Continent ...	22,000
Spot Cotton	12·85+15

Futures—Month of March 12·57+03
Futures—Month of May 12·38+01

Advanced on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot cotton ... 12 7-8unchgd.
Futures month of March ... 12·77+04
Futures month of May ... 12·86+03
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports ... Hull—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... No sellers.
Barletta Russo ... .
Nominal—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... .
Victorian ... 35 1-2 unchgd.
... Jan.-Feb.
New South Wales ... Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship .. 53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Mar.-Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports— ... Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 54 unchgd.
Do. Months ... March-April-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... do.
Do. Name of Port— ... do.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...48+1-4
Do. Months— ... Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta ... 49 unchgd.
Do. Months ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers. Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...44—1-8
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ...£6-8-6+0-0-3 Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...9 5-8—1-8

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...3 0 1-2—1-4
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers. Firm.

FREIGHTS.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—10s. 6d.—Value.

METALS.—

Standard Copper ...£63 1-2+7-8
Copper Braziers ...£79 1-4+1-4
Yellow Metal ...6 3-4d. unchgd.

SUGAR.—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags, 12 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments ..May-June—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...11 10 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments Feb.-Mar.—Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 9 2 1-2d.—1-4
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers. 9 6—1-4—May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet, prices rather easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 2 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta ...11 7 1-2 unchgd.
C and F Bombay ...11 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments—Jan.—Value. Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 3 unchgd—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 4 1-2 unchgd—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 9 unchgd—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 10 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Still without activity.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING JAN. 16th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
10 Boxes Gold Bullion.	Rs. 6,91,000	London	Chartered Bank
22 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns.	15,97,440 / 15,000	do	National Bank
12 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns.	4,91,257 / 37,500	do	Supt P & O S N Co
1 Box Gold Bullion and Sovns.	37,059 / 25,000	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Jan. 1914

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	30	35,701
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	21	24,684

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since	13th Nov.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	15th Jan.	6 "
Bank of Mad. "	3rd Jan.	7 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady with rates unchanged. There has been little business doing on either side of the account.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 5-16d
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April.
Do. France Ready	...171 3-4
Do. Marks "	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...140 3-4
Shanghai "	...183 1-2
Japan "	...143

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 1-4 for cash and 95 3-16 for the settlement and has declined 1-16 during the day, closing as under.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 3 0
Settlement	...Rs. 95 2 0

BULLION:—

Ready bar silver in London was 1-8 lower at 26 1-2, and forward 1-16 lower at 26 5-16. The local market opened stadier and the fluctuated during the day, closing as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	23 15 9
Australian Gold	... "	23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	... "	16 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	70 0 0
1st Settlement	... "	69 14 0
2nd Settlement	... "	66 14 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	79 6 0
1st Settlement	... "	79 4 0
2nd Settlement	... "	75 4 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs allotments were made of 10 lakhs Bills and 90 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. respectively tenderers at these rates receiving 2 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 26th December and arrived to-day with the mail of the 2nd January brings £89,000 silver £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 4,03,000
Bombay	...	... " 9,90,000
Madras	...	... " 2,70,000
		Total... " 16,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd January and comes with the mail of the 9th January brings £60,000 Silver and £180,000 bar Gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 2,50,000
Bombay	...	... " 5,50,000
Madras	...	... " 40,000
		Total... " 8,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th January and comes with the mail of the 16th January brings £130,000 Silver, £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 3,20,000
Bombay	...	... " 4,40,000
Madras	...	... " 2,40,000
		Total... " 10,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	9,56,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	1,500,000
Sundries ...	.....	2,25,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	23,85,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities	1,27,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	9,60,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	17,10,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	93,000
Bullion	.....	33,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	1,94,000
Sundries	.....	40,000
Cash	.....	42,88,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-14.	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	99,589	102,340	— 2,751
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th Jan. ...	1,102,529	772,837	+329392
Shipments for the week Europe ...	22,350	10,685	+ 11,165
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	5,176	9,321	+ 45,852
Total ...	77,548	20,309	+ 57,317
Total Shipment from 1st Sep to 15th Jan Europe... ...	3 6,719	98,201	+258518
China ...	7,733	2,584	+ 5,168
Japan ...	287,157	146,158	+140999
Coast Ports ...	8,003	6,791	+ 1211
Total	639,637	251,741	+405896
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	8,901	10,245	— 1,143
	30,027	10,196	+ 19,737

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept to 20th Dec. 1913 5,587 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept to 3rd Jan. 1914 3,099 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 15th Jan., 1914 ...	1,102,529
	1,727,529
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913 to 15th Jan., 1914 ...	659,627
	1,067,893
Less Afloat	38,949
	1,028,964
Less Estimated mill consumption	409,000
	619,963
Less up-country by rail ...	8,686
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 16th Jan. 1914 ...	611,277
Difference since last week ...	+13,343

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	23,712	180,423	199,742
Central India.	10,849	48,731	11,312
Barsee and Nagur ...	13,719	79,869	37,783
Berar ...	16,039	141,705	133,6 9
Central Provinces ...	8,784	90,557	73,904
Total Comras	69,603	544,285	371,4 6
Dholleras ...	5,475	44,736	31,524
Broach ...	nil	1,710	104
Ompta and Dharwar ...	291	48,195	17,520
Westerns ...	102	17,401	27,820
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	17,0 3	333,954	213,747
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	5,880	37,953	25,475
Sind ...	1,436	23,974	32,797
Persian ...	80	268	753
American ...	nil	2,180	16,936
Egyptian ...	nil	622	792
Other sorts ...	nil	251	979
Total ...	69,889	1,102,529	772,837

a Or 1,791 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 19·3.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

There has been a fair improvement in the home market during the past week, as will be seen from our usual table of comparisons below. The rice commenced on the publication of the Ginners Report, and though here have been fluctuations on profit taking, the market has shown a tendency to react quickly on any decline. There is less tendency to "bear" cotton at present prices. The consumption in America continues good, and though trade in Manchester is slack we do not hear anything of an organized short time movement, the probability being that the mill industry is in a better condition than we are led to believe. At the close the home markets are steady,

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar.	12·14	12 57	+·43
" May.	11·04	12 38	+·34
Spot	12·33	12·85	+ 55
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar.	12·42	12·77	+ 35
" May.	12 52	12·86	+·34
Spot	12·58	12·78	+1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb.-Mar.	6·31	6·33	+ 22
" Apl.-May.	6·62	6·84	+·22
Spot	6·92	7·10	+·18

The local market has kept fairly steady during the week. Good Broach touched Rs. 300 for a short time, but soon declined to Rs. 297 and has fluctuated a rupee or two from this rate. Export houses have settled a portion of their January sales, and have tendered against others without any perceptable change in prices. There is still a large amount outstanding for this month's settlement, but at present the market does not show any sigas of the stamp in prices which was anticipated some time back. There has been some enquiry for February and March delivery for Sind Punjab, Bengals and Oomras descriptions and a moderate business is reported. The market opens steady to-day, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 297.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING AND CO.:—"Advanced owing to large takings by American spinners. There is a large and somewhat weak short interest in New York. Our opinion is that cotton on its own merits is healthy."

WELD AND CO., LIVERPOOL:—"Rather smaller market but steady with better tone. Less for sale. Much increased calling of cotton by spinners." New York:—"Market eased on Wall Street selling heavily in a narrow market."

LATER.

The tone of the market is steadier at the close and rates are as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	308	March
Good do do ...	298	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	290	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	287	"
" " Yeotmal ...	277	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	270	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	258	"
" " ...	259	Mar.
" " Amraoti ...	262	Jan
" " Khandeish ...	230-1	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	224-2	"
Fine " Muthia ...	225	"
" " Bengal ...	224-5	Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	231	Mar.
F. G. Bengal ...	216-17	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	Dull
Estimated Sales ...	12,000
Total Imports ...	10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April
6·80 —02	6·31 —24	6·83 +06
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
6 81 +06	6·80 +06	6 77 +06
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
6·73 +06	6·61 +05	6·44 +05

FREIGHT.

The market is easier and rates have declined somewhat during the week. The business done is as follows:—

Hull:—January at 13s 6d light seeds
Feb.-Mar. " 13s " "
Later on " 12s 6d " "
London:—March to June at 14s. light seeds 15s 6d. seeds cotton.
Antwerp:—February March at 12s light seeds 14s seeds cotton.
Genoa:—Ready at 15s cotton.

Fixtures:—

s.s. "Galloway":—Karachi to Dunkirk at 15s 3d.
s.s. "Pontoporos":—Karachi to two p.p. February at 13s 6d.
s.s. "Silverbeech":—Karachi to one p.p. excluding France at 14s. two p.p. 6s extra February.

The following are the rates:—

January.

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13s. l. s.	15s. s. c.
Dunkirk	13s. "	15s. "
Hamburg	15s. "	15s. 6d. "
Genoa	14s. "	15s. 6d. "
Marseilles	13s. "	15s. "
Havre	15s. "	15s. "
London	14s. "	15s. "
Hull	13s. "	...
Venice	14s. seeds	19s. Cotton

February March 6d less.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

Fluctuations during the week have been narrow and the market has followed home advices from day to day. There has been a fair enquiry for ready and a moderate business doing in new crop. The market closes quiet but steady as under:—

We quote:—

Ready... ... Rs. 7 15 0 B.T.
May ... ... Rs. 9 0 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

This market is steady for new crop owing to the absence of rain in the growing districts. For ready the demand is small and prices are unchanged.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 9 2 6 R.T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 9 1 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steadier and new crop rates are advancing owing to reports from the districts regarding the new crop being less favourable. Rain is much needed. There is a moderate enquiry by mills for ready.

We quote:—

Ready White Pissi ... Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi, May. ... Rs. 5 15 6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing. Rates are easier.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 57 0 0
Small White 15 per cent. ... Rs. 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... Rs. 46 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ... Rs. 61 0 0

CASTORSEED:—

We have no change to report in price. There is a moderate demand.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 34 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Receipts are large and the market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready. ... Rs. 24 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market is steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Bold.. ... ... Rs. 48 0 0
Small.. ... ... Rs. 47 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 5 0 B.T.

MOWRASEED:—

Quiet but steady. Little business.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 2 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce in to Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	99,889 bales.
Wheat ...	...	33,693 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	22,233 "
Rapeseed ...	...	928 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	75,297 "
Poppyseed ...	...	108 "
Groundnuts ...	...	74,261 "
Castorseed ...	...	49,862 "
Rice ...	...	38,554 "
Myrabolams...	...	18,790 "
Cottonseed ...	...	201,725 "
Mowrasced ...	...	1,435 "
Gram ...	...	8,551 "
Jeowar ...	...	33,261 "
Maize ...	...	26 "
Barley ...	...	814 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS:—The market is quiet and we have no change to report.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market continues dull with very little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES:—The home market is quiet. There is little doing, but there is more enquiry at low prices. The local market is quiet with very little busines passing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market remains quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—The market at home is getting weaker and weaker every day and this we are told, is owing to the heavy increases in American stocks. This has affected our market adversely and no business can be done.

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been an improvement in the export demand the past week, and several lines of 10's. and 20's. have changed hands at slightly better prices There has also been an enquiry for 12's. and 16's. Altogether about 30,000 bales have been sold and the tone of the market is better.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	5 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 6 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 12 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0 4 0

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.	
Snowflake Brand .....150° American	per case. Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ..150° American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ....75° Abel Acan	" 5 2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76° Abel Acan	" 5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	" 4 15 2
Tiger Brand ... .125° American	" 4 15 2
White Camelia Brand in tins .....125°	per 2 tins 4 6 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125°	per 2 tins 4 6 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ..125°	per S l. Imp. gals " 3 12 " per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins...125°	" 4 6 0

SHARES.

The market is firm. There is general improvement in prices of mill shares as sales of yarn are reported and there is still an inquiry in the yarn market and hence in the share market Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs 1,620 x. d. Bank of Indias have changed hands at Rs. 65, c. d., Eastern Bank at Rs. 75 1-2 to Rs. 76, Bank of Barodas at Rs. 58; Central Bank of Indias at Rs. 15. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 800; Bombay United to 487 1-2; Crescents to Rs. 112 1-2, Currimbhais to Rs. 230; Davids to Rs. 470; Fazulbhais to Rs. 445; Edward Sassoon to Rs. 192 1-2; Central Indias to Rs. 1,890; Century to Rs. 250; Colaba Lands Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,420; Finlays to Rs. 312 1-2; Swans to Rs. 289; Khattau Makanji Mills to Rs. 1,360; Kohinoors Rs. 745; Morarji Goculdas to Rs. 2,750; New Great Eastern to Rs. 215; New City of Bombay to Rs. 985; Standards to Rs. 1,155; Swadesh's to Rs. 1,490; Sun Mills to Rs. 102 1-2; Madhavji Dharamsey mill shares to Rs. 1,110. In Press Companies Indian cotton are steady at Rs. 135; New Berars at Rs. 545; New Mofussils at Rs. 800. In Miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 148; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation after touching Rs. 930 have declined to Rs. 900; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 227 1-2 and preference shares to Rs. 270; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have gradually improved to Rs. 212; and preference shares to Rs. 176; Tata Iron and Supply Company ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 80; preference shares have advanced to Rs. 100; deferred shares are at about Rs. 140, Rs. 142; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 820; Shivrajpurs are unchanged at Rs. 21; Bombay Telephones have declined to Rs. 70; Tata Hydro E.P. S. Co., ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 1,015 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 915. In Railway companies Tapti Valley have declined to Rs. 5771-2 Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 665. Ahmedabad Dholkas have improved to Rs. 135; Amritsar Pattis to Rs. 43; Central Provinces to Rs. 1201-2 c. d., Guzerat railway. are unchanged at Rs. 110; Sarasurajgang Railway. at Rs. 26 and Mundra Bhon at Rs. 271-2.

The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India Ld., for the day ending 15th Jan. 1914

Liabilities.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.	
Capital Paid up ...	1500000
Reserve Fund ...	100000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank ...	3229000
Current Deposits ...	572000
Sundries ...	70000
	5471000

Assets.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	2105000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities ...	2442000
Local Bills Discounted.	56000
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	26000
Sundries ...	4000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust Municipal Bonds, etc. ...	800000
	5471000

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona s—650 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 65 cwts linseed cakes, R J Davar and Co; 525 cwts myrabolums, D Bomanji and Co; 46 cwts savri cotton seed, H Shamji; 28 bales cotton waste, 29 bales cotton fly, The Commercial Trading Co; 5 bales cow hides, A Kassum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Poona s—4,000 cwts gingelly seed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 500 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia; 37 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina; 202 cwts nuxvomika, R Givandas and Co; 2,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros; 74 bales hemp, F Koolchand; 44 bales hemp, M Lalchand and Co.

Styliani Bebis s—15,200 cwts cottonseed, 4,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEWYORK.

Arabia s—3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Styliani Bebis s—1,000 tons, manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

Euphorbia s—3,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Iran s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—1,000 tons, manganese ore, S Syndicate

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—212 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Errigton Court s—3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts tinplate cuttings, C G Sheth 75 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Bengrove s—1,500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nordmark s—4,142 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 463 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bal cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 468 bales cotton, 4 pots Rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, 1,699 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 240 cwts cowhorns, E C Nanji; 110 bales cotton, S H Amar and Co; 55 bales hem, C Pera and Co; 405 cwts dairy product, A C Köhler; 175 cwts groundnut oil cakes, R Dorabji and Co; 340 bales cottonfly, 10 bales cotton-waste, H E Bode and Sons; 2 bales cowhides, A Kassum; 100 cwts kangseed, 100 cwts mustard-seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Laguna s—660 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 120 bales cotton; N Rajaram and Co: 4,798 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts gum olibanum S Cooverji and Co; 165 cwts gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy; 262 cwts gum olibanum, J Dossa; 230 cwts animal guts, Ad Mayer.

FOR AMONA.

Laguna s—25 bales hemp. K Reeve and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Laguna s—100 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co

FOR ODESSA,

Laguna s—1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 cwts gum olibanum, 204 cwts turmeric, P Jethabhoy; 50 cwts gum olibanum, Ali Bros.

FOR VARNA.

Laguna s—28 cwts mendi powder, R Girdharlal and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Transport s—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JAN 16.

Steamer Salsette from Aden, Agents P and O S N Co.—1 case cigaretts, 1 case glass bottle, 139 bags gum arabia, 212 bags gum olibanum, 10 bags gum phela, 74 bags gum googal, 119 bags gum inscense, 20 bags gum coarse, 42 bundles skins, 10 bundles hides, 2 cases cheese, 46 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes gold coins, 2 cases sovereigns, 606 bars silver.

Steamer Peter Jebsen from Calcutta Agents W and A Graham and Co. —5,625 tons coal.

Steamer Homayun from Jeddah, Agents B and P S N Co.—12 cases, 30 bundles specie.

Steamer Tarul from Trieste, Agents A L S N Co.—48 packages fishfins, dry fish 150 packages 59 bundles, 124 attals 17,000 bags sugar, 80 cases cod oil.

ARRIVALS

PER S. S. SALSETTE—Jan. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, she brings the following passengers.—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Marne, Mrs Miss and nat servts
Collett, Mr R Mrs and inft
Killican, Mr R M H

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Govan, Mr W Mrs P D and Miss
Bingley, Col A H
Lane, Mr A H
Bhagvat, Mr M N
Buckland, Capt G C B
Edwards, Mr D B
Lethbridg, Capt A
Earl, Mr S G
Eastwell, Mr H V Mrs
Molla, Mr E
Pawer: Mr S S J Mrs Master J S Miss A Governess inft and Mrs Senr
Gaekwvad, Miss C
Hemmetdinger, Mr L Mrs
Madden, Miss P
Ferrand, Mr S H
Griffith Capt
Rowland, Mr J W
Le Bachelle, Mr E
Ouseley, Mr J G Mrs
Henderson, Mr J W
Atkins, Mr C H Mrs child
Lumsden, Miss
H H Nawab Dakawalpur
Dean, Dr M
Hossain, Mr M G
Muligan, Mr J H
Sholberg, Mr
Statham, Maj J C B
Brown, Mr J B F
Wiborg, Mr F and Party
Kita, Mr M
Meade, Mrs W L
Challis, Mrs A
Polbell, Mr B

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Gruther, Mr A

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Haldane, Maj C L Mrs and Miss

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Grezo, Mr A

DEPARTURES.

PER S.S. "SALSETTE" JAN. 17.

P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Arbuthnot, Mr A C
Batten, Mrs C
Blairmann, Mr S J
Bland, M T
Bliss, Mr J
Boyd, Mr Ivan C
Bradley, Captain F H
Brooker, Mr H
Burnand, Mr W J
Burns, Mr J F and Mrs
Christmas, Mr F H
Christmas, Mrs and two children
Collins, Mr F J
Cope, M A A R
Davidson, Mr H S
Dawkins, Mr H C
Dixon, Mr R H
Dutton, M G
Dyer, Mr
Gordon, R N, Lt Allestair
Haddock

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING NOTES.

PROSPECTS OF THE BIG MEETING.

TO-DAY'S CARD.

(BY OUR RACING REPRESENTATIVE.)

The first entries for the big meeting of the Western India Turf Club's season, which commences on February 11th, must be gratifying to the stewards and to the public, for they show a considerable increase over last year, the total figures being 701 as against 654 last year, and moreover, include all the equine heroes of the Turf now performing in India. Mayfowl, that wonderful old horse, which seems to improve with age, is entered for several of our big races, and if he runs, as all being well he will, it is as near a certainty as anything connected with racing can be that he will carry off one or two of the events for which he is "saved." one of which, a telegram from Calcut a says, is the Bombay City Plate. "Mr. R. R. S." the popular Bombay owner who carried all before him in Calcutta at Christmas time, holds a strong hand here, with animals like Mayfowl, Kempion, Keerit, Lithosian, Tartania, Smirk, Regent, Zaki Pasha and Majesty, and as the stable is in form and luck, few will look past it when trying to find the winners of races like the Bombay City Plate and the Grand Western Handicap.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun, who has made a modest re-entry on the Indian Turf after disposing of his big stable two years ago, following his difference with the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, has entered the Irish Oaks winner, Shining Way, which has proved somewhat of a disappointment in Calcutta, but is a good honest performer and may do better here. Then Mr. Geouldass has entered Refresher, Soultline, Polish and Primrose Morn; Mr. Garda has in Lumination, the bad tempered Chobham and Meddling; Mr. Thaddeus has entered Watch Tower, which seems to make a point of winning one race a year, and has not scored his "annual" yet this season; the Kour Saheb of Patiala has entered Hamara and Mil, but has not put in those disappointing animals Saxonite and Gunboat; Hilarity will run for Mr. Kelso, and it is really about time she won; the Jam Saheb and General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan will be well represented, and the Arabs entered by the local stables are a very strong lot. All round the prospects of good sport at the big meeting are excellent.

The action of the Lucknow Race Executive in giving the monopoly of the betting at the forthcoming meeting to one firm of bookmakers has roused a good deal of comment in sporting circles throughout India. The conditions under which the contract has been let to Messrs. Champion and Co., are that they must find five other men to stand up, so that there will be, ostensibly, six men making books on the course. But, as a correspondent of one of the Calcutta papers points out, it will in reality be a one-man show. Bookmakers are not altogether philanthropists, and if they can do business at short prices it is not to be expected for one moment that they will offer long odds. So far as one can gather, all the six pencillers will be acting in one interest, and, therefore, to all intents and purposes there will only be one, for the other five will simply regulate their prices by the board of the leader.

The action of the Executive really means that the important Civil Service Cup meeting will be reduced to the level of one of those little planters' gatherings which are so popular in Assam and Northern Bengal, and which, though most enjoyable social functions, can hardly be called race meetings. At these gatherings there is rarely business to keep more than one "bookie" going, with the consequence that the longest odds obtainable are usually threes or fours. I remember a few years ago at one of the biggest of these meetings two bookmakers were given permits to bet, and the difference in the odds offered then as compared with the previous meeting, was very marked. From the point of view of the betting man, and indeed all who like to invest their money at a good price, Lucknow this year will not be nearly [illegible] as usual.

For the Fifth Extra meeting to-day the entries are good, and fields in five of the seven events promise to be on the big side. There are eighteen left in for the second division of the sprint event, the Hopeful Plate, and seventeen for the first division; while in the Prongs Plate, the final entries number sixteen, in the Goregaon Plate fifteen, the Mahim Plate ten, and eight and nine respectively in the Musjid and the Andheri Plates. On the running of the Winter Plate at the Third Extra, North would seem to have a chance in the Andheri Plate to-day, for he then gave Master Delaval 12 lbs. while in this event, Master Delaval has to give the weight to North. Lady R. should run well here, and I should not be surprised to see Devereux get one of the places. Well as he won last week, I hardly fancy Beyrit can carry 9st. 3lbs to victory in the Musjid Plate, and I incline to the belief that Terror will beat him. Last Saturday, Shawcutt was quietly fancied and well backed, but ran very badly, but Gowahjmer ran well and I will probably again get into the first three.

The Prongs Plate promises to be a good race, and there are in it one or two that disappointed their supporters last week, notably Mulberry, Hurbia and Ghalib. The former seems to have been quite off-colour lately, but if he should strike winning form he could win this event. For places I like Lot and Ghalib. Malster might make amends for his defeat a fortnight ago by taking the Mahim Plate, but the race is a very open one, and there are in it three or four who might win with a bit of luck. They are a mixed lot in the six furlong Goregaon Plate, and anything might win it; while it would be a waste of time, in the absence of the weights, to discuss the two divisions of the five furlong race.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

RESIGNATION OF BRITISH COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The British Olympic Games Fund Committee has resigned. Only £11,000 has been subscribed out of £100,000 which was wanted.

The Amateur Athletic Association, to which £3,000 has been assigned, will appoint the Candian coach, Knox, as Olympic trainer for three years at £400 a year.—Reuter.

THE GERMAN SCHEME.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

The rejection of the Government grant for the Olympic games in the Reichstag, yesterday, was merely a party manœuvre and in no wise signifies the withdrawal of official patronage from the games.

MADRAS WINTER MEETING.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The following are the results of the second day's races, Madras Winter Meeting.

JETPORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Aga Forooksha's The Brat, 7st. 10lbs. ... ... Meabjan 1
Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's Athens. 6st 3lbs. ... ... Harrison 2
Mr. J. R. W. Grove's Sidick, 9st. 7lbs. ... ... Owner 3

The Brat won the verdict by half a length, Sidick being third with a length behind the second.

TIME :—1min. 24 4-5secs.

JATPROLE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's Aubery, 9st. 10lbs. .... .. Harrison 1
H. H. Yuvarajah of Mysore's Coeur De Lion, 7st. ... Purthoo Singh 2
H. H. the Yuvarajah of Mysore's Seeta, 8st. 7lbs. ... ...Amean 3

Aubery finished a neck in front of Coeur De Lion. Distance between second and third one length.

TIME :—1min. 2 4-5secs.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance one and a quarter mile.

Mr. M. Youne's Glendock, 9st. 10lbs. Melsom 1
Rajah Venugopal Bahadur's Tearcel, 9st. ... ... Lansdown 2
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's Cowslip, 7st. ... ... Harrison 3

Glendock won comfortably by three lengths. Distance between the second and third, four lengths.

TIME :—2 mins. 11 2-5secs.

THE MERCHANTS' PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. A. Hameed's Primoa, 9st 6lbs. Melsom 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Lady Sim, 8st. 3lbs. ... Boultn 2
Captain H. Colmore's Phyllis, 7st. 11lb. ... ... Harrison 3

Primoa won unchallenged by three lengths.

TIME :—1min. 32secs.

SIVAGIRI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rajah Venugopal Bahadur's Our Lad, 8st. 5lbs. ... .. Lansdown 1
Mr. A. Sattar's Wavehill, 8st. 8lbs. Melsom 2
Maharajah of Mysore's Harebell, 8st. 10lbs. ... .. Purthoo Singh 3

Our Lad winning easily by two lengths, two and a half lengths separating second and third.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed up-to-date :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by.	Time Allowance. M. S.
Eileen IV ..	Major Mater and J. F. Watson ...	Scr.
Torquoise ...	J. Stokes and F. Pras on ...	10 0
Isca ...	T. S. Kennedy ...	14 40
Mahshuk ...	A. G. Holmes	10 5
Melody ...	Messrs. Talbot, Sav-	14 10
Anuzo ...	R. P. Dopkins ...	10 50

Course :—Committee Vessel,—S. Karanja port—Tucker Beacon Sport—N. Karanja Star boat—Committee Vessel—Length 9·97 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by.	Time Allowance. M. S.
Anna ...	Officers, H.M. Mint	8 8
Fickle One	F. N. Bagoie ...	3 3
Lady Bird ..	C. N. Bird ...	3 3
Mavourneen	N. Taylor ...	0 30
Punty ..	M. Laughlin and Dukin	3 3
Cloth ...	Capt. Welch ..	Scr.
Blue Bird ...	Major and Mrs. Russell. ..	3 3
Redbreast ...	W. H. Hughes ...	Scr.
Crew ..	C. H. Hewitt ...	1 25
Three Ways	Capt. Weeks ...	1 31
Comet ...	T. Greaves ...	6 36
Jenny Wren	Officers, R.E. ...	2 2

Course :—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja port.—Committee Vessel—Start Course Length 6·14 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by.	Time Allowance. M. S.
Mist ...	Major V. H. Dickinson ...	12 40
Trixie ...	Bailey Grantham and H. Bowa	2 49
Eric ...	M. S. Magill ...	4 55
Lyde ...	Gen. A. Street ...	Scr.
Gita ...	Capt. Hordern ...	1 24

Course :—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja port—N. Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 9·45 miles.

"METRE" CLASS HANDICAP RACE. Sails at 2-30 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Entered by	Time Allowance. M. S.
Maya ...	V. Jasan ...	0 42
Thistle ...	N. Marbeth ...	Scr.
Comet ...	Officers, R.E. ...	2 6
Mona ...	D. Fraser ...	1 24

Course :—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja port—N. Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 8·5 miles.

SPORT AT HOME.

LEADING RACE RESULTS IN MAIL WEEK.

COMPLETE FOOTBALL SUMMARY.

Mr. H. Heasman's Briery won the Christmas Hurdle Handicap at Kempton Park on Dec. 26, and Mr. C. Bowe-Ismay's Kenia the Kempton Park Maiden Steeplechase, The Oatlands Selling Handicap Steeplechase was won by Capt. Denny's Doubtful Boy, and the Hampton Steeplechase Handicap by Sir G. Bullough's Distaff On Dec. 27, Mr. L. Clow's Coldreen won the Sunbury Steeplechase Handicap, the Mortlake Three-Year-Old Handicap Hurdle Race was won by Mr. W. Longworth's Nightcap and the Twickenham Maiden Hurdle Race by Mr. R. Henry's Molly's Birthday. The Christmas Handicap Steeplechase at Wolverhampton was won by Mr. H. de Trafford's Drinaugh, and the Bushbury Maiden Hurdle Race by Baron von Trutzschler's San Franciscan.

At Cheltenham, on Dec. 29, the Amateur Riders' Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. F. Harvey's Lycabettus, the Winchcombe Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. L. Beauchamp's Gentilhomme, and the Charlton Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. F. Harvey's Durrain.

At Newbury, on Dec. 30 the Reading Steeplechase was won by Mr. Stokes's Meadowsweet II., the Didcot Handicap Hurdle Race by Mr. R. Mills's Romeo, the Juvenile Hurdle Race by Mr. J. Hallick's Crystal Gazer, and the Open Steeplechase by Mr. P. Whitaker's Rory O'More.

Small fields were again the rule at Newbury, on December 31, but it was fortunate that the second day's racing could be brought off without interruption by the frost. The principal event was the Berkshire Hurdle Race, won by Mr. J. Dugdale's Pollen, and in the Lambourn Steeplechase Major Cliff's Great Cross had no difficulty in beating the only other runner Mr. D'Arcy Edwardes's Viz.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

In the first match of their tour at Cardiff, on December 26, the Barbarians were beaten by Cardiff, who scored 1 goal and 5 tries (20 points) to 1 try (3 points). The ground was very heavy, and the weather raw and cold.

The Harlequins beat Blackheath at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, on Dec. 27, by 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points) to 2 tries (6 points). The match between Richmond and Fettesian-Lorettonians at Richmond produced a hard game and ended in a draw, each side having scored 1 try (3 points) in the first half

Blackheath beat the Fettesian-Lorettonians, at Blackheath on Dec. 29, by 40 points to 0.

The Harlequins beat the Royal Navy at Queen's Club on Dec. 31, by 11 points to 5.

Newport on their own ground on Dec. 26, easily beat the Watsonians by 1 dropped goal and 6 tries (22 points) to 0.

Leicester beat Birkenhead Park at Leicester, by 4 goals and 2 tries (26 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points)

Gloucester beat Old Merchant Taylors at Gloucester, by 4 tries (12 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points).

Swansea beat London Irish, at Swansea, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 0.

Llanelly beat London Welsh, at Llanelly, by 1 dropped goal and 4 tries (16 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Cheltenham beat Penarth, at Cheltenham, by 1 goal (5 points) to 0.

Newport beat the Barbarians, at Newport, on Dec. 27, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 0.

Old Alleynians beat Rosslyn Park, at Dulwich, by 4 goals and 1 try (23 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat Cardiff, at Cardiff by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points).

Aberavon beat London Welsh, at Aberavon, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 3 tries (23 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Llanelly beat London Irish, at Llanelly, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Manchester beat Liverpool, at Liverpool, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Gloucester beat Cheltenham, at Gloucester, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Swansea beat Neath, at Swansea, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Leicester beat Jed Forest, at Leicester, by 3 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (25 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Bristol beat Trojans, at Bristol, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Birkenhead Park beat Headingley, at Birkenhead Park, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (11 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Devonport Albion beat Newton Abbot, at Devonport, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Old Blues beat Old Dunstonians, at Twickenham, by 6 goals and 2 tries (36 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Bedford beat Northampton, at Northampton, on Dec. 29, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0.

Newport beat the Trojans, at Newport by 5 goals and 4 tries (37 points) to 0.

The match between Leicester and the Barbarians, which should have been played at Leicester, was abandoned owing to the frost.

ASSOCIATION.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Dec. 25, were:—Chelsea 2 goals, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Stamford Bridge; Sheffield United 3, Middlesbrough 1, at Sheffield; Newcastle United 0, Bradford City 0, at Newcastle; Aston Villa 2, Derby County 0, at Derby; Blackburn Rovers 5, Preston North End 0, at Blackburn; Everton 1, Manchester United 0, at Manchester; Sunderland 1, Burnley 0, at Burnley; Oldham Athletic 2, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Oldham; Liverpool 4, Manchester City 2, at Liverpool.

The results of the matches on Dec. 26, were:—Middlesbrough 1 goal, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Tottenham; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Chelsea 0, at Sheffield; West Bromwich Albion 2, Oldham Athletic 2, at West Bromwich; Everton 5, Manchester United 0, at Everton; Blackburn Rovers 5, Preston North End 1, at Preston; Aston Villa 3, Sheffield United 0, at Birmingham; Bradford City 2, Newcastle United 0, at Bradford; Manchester City 1, Liverpool 0, at Manchester; Sunderland 1, Burnley 1, at Sunderland.

The results on Dec. 27 were as follows:—Liverpool 3 goals, Blackburn Rovers 3, at Liverpool; Chelsea 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Tottenham; Middlesbrough 2, Manchester City 0, at Middlesbrough; Newcastle United 2, Sunderland 1, at Newcastle; Bradford City 1, Aston Villa 0, at Birmingham; Oldham Athletic 2, Bolton Wanderers 0, at Oldham; Preston North End 1, Everton 0, at Preston; Sheffield United 2, Derby County 2, at Sheffield; Manchester United 2, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Manchester; Burnley 0, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Burnley.

Sheffield Wednesday and Bolton Wanderers played a drawn game at Sheffield, on Dec. 29, each side having scored 1 goal.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Dec. 25, were:—Clapton Orient 5 goals, Bristol City 2, at Clapton; Birmingham 6, Glossop 0, at Birmingham; Bury 4, Barnsley 0, at Bury; Woolwich Arsenal 3, Bradford 2, at Bradford; Blackpool 1, Leicester Fosse 0, at Leicester; Hull City 3, Huddersfield 0, at Huddersfield; Grimsby Town 2, Stockport County 0, at Grimsby; Leeds City 2, Fulham 1, at Leeds; Notts County 2, Notts Forest 2, at Nottingham.

The results of the matches on Dec. 26 were as follows:—Woolwich Arsenal 2 goals, Bradford 0, at Highbury; Leeds City 1, Fulham 0, at Fulham; Bristol City 3, Clapton Orient 0, at Bristol; Hull City 4, Huddersfield 1, at Hull; Lincoln City 3, Leicester Fosse 0, at Lincoln; Barnsley 2, Bury 0, at Barnsley; Notts Forest 1, Notts County 0, at Nottingham; Wolverhamton Wanderers 1, Blackpool 0, at Wolverhampton; Glossop 4, Birmingham 1, at Glossop; Stockport County 2, Grimsby Town 2, at Stockport.

The results on Dec. 27 were as follows:—Hull City 0, Blackpool 0, at Hull; Woolwich Arsenal 2, Leicester Fosse 1, at Leicester; Fulham 2, Clapton Orient 0, at Craven Cottage; Bradford 5, Birmingham 1, at Bradford; Stockport County 5, Bristol City 1, at Stockport; Notts County 4, Grimsby Town 0, at Nottingham; Glossop 1, Leeds City 1, at Glossop; Bury 2, Huddersfield Town 1, at Bury; Wolverhampton Wanderers 4, Notts Forest 1, at Wolverhampton; Barnsley 1, Lincoln City 0, at Barnsley.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Dec. 25 were:—West Ham United 1 goal, Exeter 1, at Upton Park; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Norwich City 1, at Park Royal; Reading 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Brighton; Gillingham 2, Watford 0, at Watford; Northampton 1, Coventry City 0, at Coventry; Southern United 3, Crystal Palace 3, at Southend; Portsmouth 2, Southampton 0, at Portsmouth; Bristol Rovers 3, Swindon Town 2, at Bristol; Cardiff City 1, Merthyr Town 1, at Cardiff; Millwall 4, Plymouth Argyle 0, at New Cross.

The results of the matches on Dec. 26 were:—Swindon Town 5 goals, Bristol Rovers 0, at Swindon; Plymouth Argyle 1, Millwall 0, at Plymouth; Crystal Palace 0, Southend United 0, at Sydenham; Exeter City 1, West Ham United 1, at Exeter; Southampton 4, Portsmouth 3, at Southampton; Reading 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Reading; Northampton 0, Coventry City 0, at Northampton; Merthyr Town 2, Cardiff City 2, at Merthyr; Queen's Park Rangers 3, Norwich City 2, at Norwich; Gillingham 3, Watford 0, at Gillingham.

The results on Dec. 27, were as follows:—Swindon 4 goals, West Ham United 1, at Swindon; Queen's Park Rangers 0, Gillingham 0, at Park Royal; Millwall 1, Reading 0, at New Cross; Southend United 1, Watford 0, at Southend; Bristol Rovers 2, Merthyr Town 1, at Bristol; Portsmouth 1, Crystal Palace 1, at Portsmouth; Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Coventry City 2, at Brighton; Northampton 1, Norwich City 1, at Northampton; Cardiff City 2, Plymouth Argyle 1, at Cardiff; Exeter City 2, Southampton 0, at Exeter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Golf.—The final round of the Royal North Devon Club's foursome tournament was played at Westward Ho, on Dec. 31, with the following result:—Capt. H. Hinde and Capt. F. Hinde beat Mr. Stafford Brown and Mr. J. E. C. Adams by 1 hole.

Hockey.—Oxford University Occasionals beat Brooklands, at Brooklands, Cheshire, on Dec. 30, by 5 goals to 2.

The Tennis Championship.—G. F. Covey, professional to the Hon. N. S. Lytton at Crabbet Park, has received a challenge from Mr. Jay Gould, the American amateur champion, and the challenge has been accepted. The match will be played at Philadelphia in March.

AERONAUTICS.

Chanteloup, the French airman, gave his first public demonstration at the Hendon Aerodrome, on Dec. 26, of how "looping" may be done with a biplane instead of a monoplane, with which the feats of Pegoud and Hucks have been performed. Hamel looped the loop several times at an altitude of 1,500 feet. As he was landing the wind turned his machine on end, the monoplane standing vertically with its nose in the ground. Hamel hung downwards some minutes, but when released was found to be unhurt.

BOWLING.

"A Bowler" writes in the *Daily Mail*:—"Many discussions have from time to time taken place are the placing of the mat according to Rules VII., and VIII which at times we have found quite impossible to carry out. In Rule VII. (section 2) it is laid down that 'it shall be in the option of the winner of any head to have the mat laid at the place where the jack lay.' In Rule VIII. it says that 'when thrown less than two yards from the ditch the jack shall be moved out to that distance.'

"Now suppose when starting that the mat was only one yard from the ditch and only a 25-yard jack was thrown, aim was not disturbed throughout the head. If the winner, according to Rule VII. placed the mat immediately behind the jack it would be impossible to carry out Rule VIII., that the jack must be two yards from ditch.

"Such flaws in the rules as these cause misunderstandings amongst bowlers, and it would be better for all concerned if the rules were so altered that the game could be played with [illegible] anywhere.

BASE-BALL TEAM FOR COLOMBO.

VISITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From enquires made to-daywe (*Ceylon Observer*, Jan. 10) learn that the American Base-ball Team is expected to be here on the 22nd inst. by the s. s. "Orontes." Till the departure of the steamer from Fremantle one could not say at what time she will arrive, but if she does in time, there will certainly be an exhibition base-ball game in Colombo on some ground in the Fort. The admittance to the ground will be free, but certain regulations will be in force to maintain ordinary arrangements to enable everybody to have a proper view. Efforts are now being made to secure a suitable ground from one of the clubs in Colombo in order that proper enclosures and facilities for spectators might be better regulated An announcement will be made as to the *venue* of the game. Owing to the game being an exhibition one and the stay of the visitors is also to be short no regular programme will be drawn up, but arrangements are being made to give the visitors a hearty welcome and it is hoped that their American friends, Europeans and others interested, would do what they can to show the visitors interesting scenes round Colombo and make their stay a pleasant one.

CALCUTTA GOLF.

THE LADIES' AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The Ladies' Amateur Golf Championship was won yesterday by Miss Chambers who beat Mrs. Hope Stewart by one hole in a match which was very closely contested throughout.

"MAYFOWL."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan 16.

Mayfowl, the winner of the Viceroy's Cup, is being put in exercise for the Bombay City Plate which will be run next month. Government are negotiating for the purchase of Ballymaclune, winner of several races, for stud purposes in the Remount Agency.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE

POSITIONS TO DATE.

The following are calculated upto and including January 1:—

FIRST LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
BLACKBURN R.	21	12	4	5	56	24	30
MANCHESTER U.	21	13	6	2	35	23	28
SUNDERLAND	22	11	5	6	41	26	28
OLDHAM ATH.	21	11	6	4	34	26	26
BRADFORD CITY	21	8	4	9	24	17	25
BOLTON WAND	19	9	5	5	35	24	23
W BROMWICH A.	21	7	5	9	23	20	23
BURNLEY	21	9	3	9	29	32	21
SHEFFIELD U.	22	9	10	3	36	35	21
ASTON VILLA	21	8	9	4	29	33	20
MIDDLESBROUGH	21	8	9	4	34	38	20
CHELSEA	20	8	8	4	35	29	19
TOTTENHAM H.	21	7	9	5	34	37	19
EVERTON	21	6	8	7	21	32	19
LIVERPOOL	21	7	9	5	24	37	19
NEWCASTLE U.	21	10	4	7	18	27	18
SHEFFIELD WED.	21	8	11	2	29	36	18
DERBY COUNTY	21	5	9	7	35	43	17
MANCHESTER C.	21	5	10	6	22	32	16
PRESTON N.E.	22	4	14	4	17	41	16

SECOND LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
NOTTS COUNTY	23	12	5	6	44	22	30
HULL CITY	20	11	3	6	38	14	28
WOOLWICH A.	21	12	4	5	30	21	28
LEEDS CITY	19	12	4	3	43	20	27
BRADFORD	22	13	7	0	38	23	26
BURY	21	10	6	5	27	24	25
WOLVERHAMPTON	21	10	7	4	34	24	24
BARNSLEY	22	9	6	5	25	24	23
FULHAM	21	9	8	4	23	24	22
GRIMSBY TOWN	22	8	7	5	25	31	21
CLAPTON O.	19	7	6	6	18	17	20
STOCKPORT C.	21	6	7	8	37	30	20
BRISTOL CITY	23	8	9	5	29	33	17
LEICESTER FOSS.	21	8	12	1	24	35	17
BIRMINGHAM	21	7	11	3	21	39	17
BLACKPOOL	21	5	9	7	17	25	17
GLOSSOP	19	5	11	3	20	36	13
LINCOLN CITY	20	4	12	4	18	40	12
HUDDERSFIELD T.	21	3	12	6	19	30	12
NOTTS FOREST	21	3	13	5	21	45	11

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
SWINDON T.	20	14	3	3	48	21	31
CRYSTAL PALACE	21	9	3	9	32	20	27
READING	20	11	6	3	24	19	25
NORTHAMPTON	21	7	4	10	27	23	24
BRIGHTON & H. A.	21	8	6	7	32	22	23
PLYMOUTH A.	19	9	6	4	23	25	22
QUEEN'S PARK R.	22	7	6	7	24	23	21
EXETER CITY	20	6	6	8	21	17	20
WESTHAM UTD.	20	7	7	6	31	30	20
SOUTHEND UTD.	21	7	7	6	27	29	20
PORTSMOUTH	19	7	7	5	23	16	19
CARDIFF CITY	20	7	8	5	30	25	19
GILLINGHAM	21	8	10	2	27	23	18
SOUTHAMPTON	20	7	9	4	30	34	18
NORWICH CITY	19	4	6	9	21	26	17
MILLWALL	19	5	7	7	21	28	17
BRISTOL ROVERS	21	6	10	5	25	33	17
COVENTRY CITY	21	4	9	8	24	40	16
MERTHYR TOWN	19	4	8	7	19	29	15
WATFORD	21	4	13	4	21	31	12

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts
CELTIC	22	18	2	2	57	9	38
HEARTS	21	11	1	6	44	12	34
RANGERS	22	16	5	1	44	19	33
AIRDRIEONIANS	21	11	4	7	39	32	29
FALKIRK	21	11	6	6	43	26	28
MORTON	20	13	6	1	38	13	27
HIBERNIANS	21	9	9	3	36	33	21
THIRD LANARK	23	9	7	4	25	23	21
DUNDEE	23	10	11	2	32	34	22
DUMBARTON	19	7	7	5	25	33	19
CLYDE	20	6	7	7	23	21	19
RAITH ROVERS	22	7	12	3	30	36	17
MOTHERWELL	21	7	11	3	31	48	17
AYR UNITED	21	7	11	3	28	47	16
PARTICK T.	21	6	11	4	32	29	16
QUEEN'S PARK	20	4	10	6	29	41	14
ST MIRREN	21	6	13	2	25	38	14
KILMARNOCK	21	5	12	4	26	51	14
HAMILTON A.	21	4	13	4	26	37	12
ABERDEEN	22	3	13	6	19	40	12

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OXFORD SHOES, PATENT leather, plain front, for EVENING wear, very light weight	15	8	"
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" White do. do.	3	8
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Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
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Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
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" 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p. m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 17th January, 1914.

THE TREND OF MODERN FICTION.

Of the vast mass of reading matter which is yearly issued by British publishing firms the greater proportion consists of new novels, for which there is always an eager demand. Reprints of all kinds abound, and old fiction reappears in cheap editions, but it is the new novels which most readily find purchasers and which swell the subscription lists of the circulating libraries. It is perhaps hardly surprising that there should be a ready market for fiction: tales of romance and adventure make a magical appeal, and afford to their readers the temporary pleasure of escaping, in imagination, from the monotonous and constricted life which falls to the lot of so many. What really is strange is that popular taste should show so marked a preference for tragic and sordid books, should promote to the front rank amongst the "best sellers," stories that dwell upon aspects of life which most of us agree tacitly to ignore, and which encourage such an ugly estimate of existence that their effect upon the reader cannot be anything but depressing. It is not, as a rule, the second-rate authors who offer us this type of mental fare; on the contrary, they continue, year by year, to turn out machine-made romance as innocuous as it is out of touch with actualities: we shall not find in their pages the reaction from respectability which has become the dominating note in the work of the best writers, nor that harsh zest in revealing the weakness and baseness of poor human nature which is so discomforting and perplexing. A dangerous feature of the new school of fiction is the undoubted cleverness of its exponents: theirs is no journeyman work for a passing public, they disdain the use of worn-out literary conventions, and their expert handcraft leaves no loop-hole for the censure of the most captious critic. They write with a prescience and insight which are positively startling, and their deft dissection of the emotions has an almost uncanny fascination, even for readers who are accustomed to the wholesome reticence of the bygone order of novels. A good many writers of the old school have moreover deserted to the new, and are busying themselves with this ultra-modern fiction which interests itself only in sex obsession: we now examine with dubiety books bearing names which were once ample guarantee as to the sanity and healthiness of the contents. Mistrust, born of many disappointments, compels a more critical attitude nowadays, and even the erratic vigilance of the library censorship fails to inspire us with confidence in the literary pabulum offered for our consumption. We cannot, however, willingly concede that modern fiction of this kind is a faithful interpreter of the spirit of the age, though there are doubtless many readers to whose jaded palates only highly seasoned dishes are acceptable, and who, after a long course of such diet, cannot consume with any gusto the clean and delicate fare, which at least possesses the merit of producing neither mental nor moral indigestion. It is difficult to believe that the average reader really enjoys an excursion into the unhealthy and foreboding atmosphere of these "books of the year"; there must surely be many people whose susceptibilities are offended not only by the moral astigmatism of the writers, but by the intellectual falsity which presents a distorted picture of social conditions, cloaked with the delusive name of realism. It is no doubt to the so-called "average readers" that we must look for redemption: their neglect is infinitely more potent than any library-boycott or than the too vehemently expressed disapproval, which plays unconsciously the part of advertiser: the function of the novel is primarily that of entertainment, combined with perhaps a little mild instruction, gently insinuated rather than insisted upon. Let us decline to have thrust upon us in the guise of fiction, the unsavoury stuff with which the market has lately been flooded; it is surely possible to effect a working compromise between the ornate sentimentalism of the Romanticists, and the candour of the Realists, whose "revelations" appeal only to the morbid curiosity of the unthinking.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION. A noteworthy example of the manner in which attempts are made to place obstacles in the way of progress in India is afforded by the debate in the Bengal Legislative Council on the Medical Bill introduced by the Government. This legislation was proposed as far back as 1907, and the Bill was drawn up in its present shape two years ago. Mr. Stevenson, who had charge of the measure, pointed out that since then Bombay and Madras had brought in Bills on the same lines and had passed them, and he declared that unless the Council followed a similar course they would cast a slur on Bengal. Mr. Stevenson's speech, however, did not prevent Indian members of the Council from moving a resolution which sought to postpone the reference of the Bill to Select Committee, the arguments in favour of this proposal being of the flimsiest character. The object of the measure is to provide for the registration of qualified practitioners. The public have a right to know who possesses qualifications and who does not, and it is significant that out of the 56,000 persons who practice medicine in Bengal, 4,000 only have Government qualifications. It was argued by a member of the Council that the effect of the Bill would be to "gibbet a class of deserving men whose only sin consisted in their having received their training in an unrecognised institution." As a matter of fact it does nothing of the kind, but simply proposes to prevent the members of the public who desire the services of a qualified doctor from being deceived. It is being increasingly recognised all over India that legislation of this kind is eminently desirable, and the time inevitably must come when legislation of a far more stringent character must be enacted, dealing with the problem that has been raised.

WEATHER REPORTS BY WIRELESS. The complete success of wireless telegraphy has led to many important developments, and caused the removal of many notable difficulties, once considered insurmountable. How the Eiffel Tower was chosen by an International Conference in 1912 to signal the time to the rest of Europe is now history; but since then improvements have been made in this wonderful time-service, and an extensive system of weather reports has also been adopted. The signals arranged for the latter are of two kinds, the first of them affording indications of the barometric situation over Europe as a whole, derived from information supplied by countries as far apart as Iceland and America. The second of them sends out similar information regarding the state of the weather for fourteen stations in Western and Mid-Europe, from Stornoway to Rome, and from Prague to Biarritz and Stockholm. These telegrams convey intelligence concerning the strength and direction of the wind, and the state of the sky and the sea. A feature of the wireless weather reports is a daily statement as to the direction and force of the wind at the Eiffel Tower, 305 metres above ground, this last information, of course, being especially for the use of aeronauts. There seems no limit to the utility of wireless telegraphy to mankind.

It is notified that Major-General Gorringe, commanding the Bombay Brigade, is transferred to the command of the Rawalpindi Brigade.

Notes of the Day.

In the current number of the *National Review*, the editor describes Mr. Winston Churchill as "a political mountbank," and Mr. Asquith's Government as "a Cabinet of charlatans," and then proceeds sadly to remark:—"We Unionists are much too mealymouthed in dealing with our opponents." It would be interesting if Mr. Maxse were to give the world an example of what he considers plain speaking.

In mail week Reuter was authorised to describe as pure invention the report published in the New York Press alleging that Great Britain and Germany have concluded an understanding which aims at curbing the external financial and commercial activities of the United States. This report is a typical specimen of the extraordinary and unfounded statements respecting international affairs which Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, referred to in his recent speech at the dinner of the Institute of Journalists.

Colonel Holbein Hendley, late of the Indian Medical Service, whose lecture on Indian Museums is mentioned by Reuter to-day, was closely identified with the Indian Museum in Calcutta, of which he was a Trustee from 1899 to 1903. Apart from this, Colonel Hendley was connected with various art institutions and exhibitions in India, being President of the Decennial Art Conference at Lahore in 1894.

The *Times* publishes an interesting statement from St. Petersburg respecting the health of the Tsarevitch. From an authoritative source it is affirmed that the Russian Heir Apparent has progressed in health "to a degree bordering on the miraculous." His lameness has been reduced, his appearance improved, and he is no longer listless and dull but bright and rosy-cheeked. It was in the autumn of 1912 that the illness of the Tsar's heir first gave ground for anxiety, and since then there have been many reports of a sensational character respecting his condition. The secrecy maintained in the matter has caused the wildest rumours to receive credence.

Of every four children born in the Indian Empire, three die during the first year. In view of this fact, the *Indian Ambulance Gazette* describes a Child Welfare Exhibition held in New York which was visited by a quarter of a million people, the enormous attendance being attributed to the activity of school teachers and others. Whether exhibitions of this description are effectual means of securing reform may be an open question, but it is only too apparent from the evidence forthcoming in India that parents of infants do require educating in the matter of saving child-life. We believe that we are right in saying that a few years ago an attempt was made in Burma to induce people to adopt correct methods in the rearing of their children, and if anything like reasonable results are to be obtained, a definite propaganda should be initiated under official or quasi-official auspices.

No useful purpose can be served by under-estimating the difficulties of recruiting under the voluntary system, and any reasonable scheme for stimulating the desire for military service should be welcomed. At the same time, there is cause to regret the necessity for "pointing out the opportunities for sports and games, and seeing the world," as inducements to British citizens to join the army. We presume those responsible for recruiting are aware of the strongest points of the case they have to present on behalf of the army; but it is a pity that it should be necessary to emphasise the opportunities for pleasant living offered by the military career. Reuter tells us that in the War Office newspaper advertising scheme the "big headlines" are devoted to the soft and easy side of soldiering. It will be recalled that when the short service system was introduced a few years ago, new recruits were frequently styled, in derision, "Cook's Tourists." It will be a pity if such a gibe is revived, and the revival based on documentary evidence provided by the authorities.

To-day's news from South Africa suggests that the strike will be short-lived. The Trades Hall incident at Johannesburg, it will be observed, has terminated without bloodshed, the garrison very wisely surrendering when they saw a 12-pounder trained on the front of the building. Another important piece of labour news emanates from London, it being announced that the Master Builders' Association there have decided to issue an ultimatum to the men next week offering them the option of signing individually an undertaking not to strike against the employment of non unionists or immediate dismissal. This determination apparently has been arrived at owing to the large number of strikes which have taken place since May of last year, in spite of agreements to the contrary. This practice of ignoring agreements has become very common of late, although it has been discountenanced by responsible Trade Union leaders. If the ultimatum should result in a strike, 150,000 men will be affected, and the masters will be in a strong position, since, owing to climatic conditions, building is not extensively carried on at Home at this period of the year.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

A week or two ago we were told in quarters not friendly in a political way to the Government that in expectation of a General Election taking place in 1914 the Chief Ministerial Whip was overwhelmed with applications for honours from faithful adherents in all parts of the country; that they would not be denied: and that, therefore, the New Year Honours this time would be exceptionally numerous. It is never safe to prophecy unless you know. As it happens what is called the Prime Minister's List is about the same length as that of a year ago. It consists of one membership of the Order of Merit, five Peerages, three Privy Councillorships (excluding one for Ireland), six Baronetcies and 22 Knighthoods. On New Year's Day, 1913, the figures were:—Peers 2, Privy Councillorships 4, Baronetcies 7, and Knighthoods 18. So pronounced a Conservative organ as the *Globe* admits that the non-political selections are good, and I do not think any candid opponent of the Government can complain much of the party nominations. Mr. Bryce has earned his Viscounty in fields quite outside domestic politics; it is now considered essential that the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Lord President of the Court of Session should be peers; and Sir Charles Cripps is a Conservative member of the House of Commons. Even Sir Harold Harmsworth, who has had to wait twelve months longer than was expected for his reward, has other than political claims, notably, his endowment of a chair of English Literature at Cambridge and his munificent assistance to Territorial Associations. The *Daily Mail*, whose chief proprietor is the brother of Sir Harold Harmsworth, says, it presumes the latter's peerage is "a recognition of his mistaken zeal in the cause of Radical journalism." Sir Charles Cripps's elevation to a seat in the House of Lords is not in accordance with usage and has puzzled many people. Whether he is or is not a member of the "Shadow Cabinet" he has been regarded as a man likely to occupy a prominent position in the next Conservative Administration and one would have imagined him to be more useful to his party in the House of Commons than in "another place". His removal from one House to the other may perhaps be explained by the fact that for nearly twenty years he has been Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. Sir Fleetwood Wilson's Privy Councillorship has been connected with his services at the War Office, but although his work in that department was no doubt taken into account the coveted distinction was, I suspect, conferred upon him mainly in recognition of the successful and sympathetic way in which he performed his duties as Finance Minister of India. King Edward was all in favour of Governors, especially Indian, being peers, and sometimes made a man a peer after he had been chosen for one of these posts, and apparently for no other reason. Lord Sheffield, whose eldest son, the Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, is the Governor-designate of Victoria possesses two other baronies—Stanley of Alderley and Eddisbury. Sometimes the eldest son of a peer is called up to the House of Lords in his father's life-time and takes one of the latter's subsidiary titles if he is above the rank of Viscount. I do not know whether it would have been possible to make Mr. Stanley Lord Stanley of Alderley or Lord Eddisbury. However, it has not been done; but he receives a Knight Commandership of St. Michael and St. George, and so blossoms into Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley. Mr. Orange's old friends in the Indian Education Service will be glad to see that a Companionship of the Bath, a decoration greatly prized by permanent officials in Whitehall, has been conferred on the ex-Director-General, who now occupies one of the highest posts in his old department, the Board of Education.

TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has hastened to assure the *Spectator* that it was quite wrong in the interpretation it placed upon his declaration in the Manchester Free Trade Hall—"I was a Unionist before I was a Tariff Reformer." He adds: "I never suggested such a thing (the abandonment of Tariff Reform at the next election or by the next Unionist Government) and permit me to add our leaders are not the men to submit to it." The *Spectator* accepts the repudiation, and following the example of the Unionist Press, the *Yorkshire Post* excepted, announces that its correspondence columns are closed to letters on either side. The Hon. Secretary of the Farmers' Tariff Union writes indignantly protesting against the Edinburgh compact. "The farmers of England, who are mostly Conservatives of the staunchest type, were," he writes, "shamefully betrayed by that compromise." He adds, "Some hundreds of their organisations have resolved to resist and the results will be worse than 1906." Nevertheless, I do not believe that the Conservatives will succeed in obtaining a long spell of power until they conciliate the Tariff Reform wing of their party and the large body of electors, hitherto mostly Free Traders who vote for the Liberals at one election and for the Conservatives at another.

THE PANAMA EXHIBITION.

The reiterated refusal of the British Government to participate in the Panama Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco is unfortunately being made the occasion, I will not say the pretext, for the publication of some extraordinary and extraordinarily mischievous statements on the other side. For example, it is alleged that "Anglo German policy" in regard to the projected exhibition is the manifestation of a secret agreement between the two Powers mentioned "to wage against American commerce the world over a defensive and offensive war." Other "manifestations" include the prevention of a great American bank from opening a Latin-American branch; German unwillingness to allow American consular agents in Germany to advertise the Exhibition; increased grants for the German Commercial service in South America; supposed measures on the part of European steamship lines to keep United States competitors out of South American trade; and the manipulation of European Press services to stop any favourable news about the United States from appearing in South American journals. Even Mr. Winston Churchill's proposal for a naval holiday is dragged in, in spite of the fact that that attractive proposal does not seem to have exactly materialized. It is declared that the wonderful "agreement was consummated at an interview between Sir Edward Grey and Herr von Bethmann Hollweg in Belgium, a year ago," although I doubt if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has crossed the Channel during the past twelve or eighteen months. There has been no agreement between the German and British Foreign Offices to boycott the San Francisco show, absolutely the only basis for the elaborately concocted story being apparently the reported understanding that neither country should have a hand in the Exhibition without telling the other.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

I have received the following interesting communication from George Birdwood:—Before dealing with any other of the topics of current interest referred to by you, I take the liberty to draw your attention to one you have not indicated. This is the obituary notice in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* of Mr. Alfred Atmore Pope, of Connecticut. He was an American of wealth, who so keenly appreciated the services of the Society in promoting a wide-spread knowledge of the material progress of all the countries of the civilised world, and thus practically assisting in the further development of their industries and commerce, that he was in the habit of making each year Christmas presents of tickets of 'Life-Membership' in the Society to personal friends whom he found seriously engaged in business calculated to advance the prosperity and the international prestige of the United States. I particularly desire to emphasise Mr. Pope's enlightened patriotism in this wise, as an example to Indian parents who send their sons to Europe for the completion of their education, whether for the learned and scientific professions or as business men. For over a generation now I have, in my private correspondence, recommended the advantages of the Society to them on behalf of their sons, and, I may add, their daughters, and I know that you have done so still more widely and fruitfully, but so far the response has not been so full and sustained as all concerned with the future welfare of India would desire.

GHOSTS—AETHERIC MEMORIES.

The *Times* has opened its columns to a seasonable discussion on what is called a "theory of ghosts." The ball was set rolling by a correspondent who dined on Christmas Day with his Vicar and was told about the vicarage ghost. Apparently it is not seen in any shape, human or otherwise, but its "footsteps" are heard along the passages and in the bedroom formerly used by the old Vicar who occupied the house for over 40 years. The writer offers what he submits is a perfectly "natural" explanation. The sounds made by the vicarage ghost and by the disembodied spirits in other recorded cases of a similar character are, the writer suggests, merely past impressions left on matter and making themselves perceptible to our senses under favourable conditions very much as impressions left on the memory (whatever that may be), present themselves to our consciousness in an apparently capricious manner. He points out that everything that happens makes an impression on the surrounding matter and that such impressions are often imperceptible to our senses. "It is further certain that they vary infinitely in force. We do not know enough about the constitution and properties of matter to understand the ultimate nature of the process or to the limits to it. But it is quite legitimate and in keeping with the modern trend of physical science to suppose that the impressions made—say—on the aether and at the same time perceptible to our senses may last and become again perceptible under favourable conditions just like the lasting impressions on the brain which we call memory." Ghosts from this point of view he calls "aetheric memories". Another correspondent writes:—"I resided in Calcutta a good many years and was at first much disturbed at night by the shrill chirping of crickets. I gradually got used to this and it did not disturb me. I have now been at Home for over six years, and almost every night go to sleep with the chirping of these same crickets sounding in my ears. Are not these also 'aetheric memories'?" I resided in Bombay for a certain number of years and was much disturbed at night by the nerve-racking tom-tomming of certain wretches. I have now been at Home much more than six years, and I am glad to say that I have no "aetheric memories" of those awful nights.

TANGO AT NEW YEAR'S EVE SUPPERS.

I do not know how it was at the Savoy and the other great restaurants where New Year's Eve festivities occurred, but at the Cecil it was curious to observe that although the company numbered nearly 1,000 and the majority found their way to the ball-room very few, perhaps not more than a score couples, took part in the Tango dances. I was told that those who abstained did so not because they did not wish to join in the new dance but because they could not. If after being "the rage" for such a long time not more than 40 or 50 people in such a big crowd had taken the trouble to learn the Tango it does not look as if it is likely to catch on. As danced at the Cecil on Wednesday night, or rather Thursday morning, I saw nothing indelicate in it.

OLDA PODRIDA.

The veteran Canadian statesman, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, has been celebrating his 90th birthday. On the occasion of some international gathering in London year ago I was a fellow-guest of Sir Mackenzie at a luncheon given by the Peninsular and Oriental Company on board one of their vessels. Sir Mackenzie was invited to propose the health of our hosts and he caused much quiet amusement by referring to them throughout his speech as the "O. & P. Company.

From yesterday's *Westminster Gazette*:—"There were ten degrees of frost in the Liverpool suburbs last night. The observance of New Year's Day as a Bank Holiday was never so general locally. Thousands are out skating on the Sefton Meadows and in other places." This is interesting as affording an illustration of how words take on new meanings. New Year's Day was not observed in the Liverpool district as a "*Bank* Holiday." No New Year's Day ever has been a Bank Holiday either there or in any other part of England.

STRIKE IN AFRICA COLLAPSES.

MEN LEFT WITHOUT LEADERS.

ALL UNDER ARREST.

MAYOR OF PRETORIA ON BAIL.

HUNDREDS OF STRIKERS IN CUSTODY.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15.

The Trades Hall has surrendered unconditionally. Bain, Crawford, Wade, Ware, Mason and six other prominent leaders have been arrested.

The railway strike is believed to be collapsing. Two hundred and fifty men have applied for reinstatement at Braanfontein.

Besides the leaders, the occupants of the Trades Hall comprised over 200 prominent followers.

A serious incident occurred at Benoni. A bomb was thrown amidst the police. Three men were injured, though only slightly. Forty arrests were made, the crowd only dispersing when the police threatened to fire.

POLICE OFFICIAL AND BAIN.

The surrender of the Hall followed an imposing display of force. A commando of burghers lined up outside the Trades Hall and a twelve-pounder was placed in position with a pile of ammunition and trained on the front of the Hall. A parley ensued between Bain, who spoke through a window, and Major Douglas, Deputy Commissioner of Police. Major Douglas said if Bain did not surrender he would have to use force. Bain replied: "The force is on your side to-day." He then left the window and came down to the main entrance.

INDICATIONS OF SPEEDY COLLAPSE

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The ring-leaders in Capetown and Orangia have also been arrested.

There are a number of indications throughout South Africa that the strike will speedily collapse. A large proportion of miners up to the present have failed to respond to the strike call.—Reuter.

GENERAL HERTZOG AGAINST THE STRIKE.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 16.

General Hertzog, while declaring that he is always prepared to co-operate heartily in attempts to redress legitimate grievances, says that the first duty of every citizen is to support the Government in the maintenance of law and peace which, he says, are the first essentials of all true Government.

NO LEADERS

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The collapse of the South African strike is assured. Railwaymen are streaming to Braanfontein and other points. They declare that it is useless to continue, as they have no leaders. It is expected that a normal service of trains will soon be resumed. The mines are working steadily.

The leader of the strikers at Witbank Colliery and two Natal leaders have been arrested. Twenty members of the Strike Committee and others have also been arrested in Pretoria, including the mayor of the latter, who was subsequently released on his own recognizances.

The men, who were arrested after the surrender of the Trades Hall, have been imprisoned preliminarily for 21 days under a peace preservation or insurance. They will stand their trial on graver charges later.

Burghers and troopers are conducting a house-to-house search at Benoni.

Hundreds of strikers have been arrested.

In consequence of the outbreak among Basutos on the 9th inst., three thousand natives have been repatriated.

CANADIAN NAVAL BILL.

REINTRODUCTION DEFERRED.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.

With the opening of Parliament to-day, it is understood that the Naval Bill will not be reintroduced. The Government considers it neither desirable in the interests of Canada nor of the Empire to proceed with the measure till a majority of the Senate is in accord with what the Government believes to be the popular will. When that time arrives the Government firmly intends to provide the three promised ships.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE.

M. CAILLAUX'S SERIES OF LOANS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The programme of M. Caillaux read in the Chamber, reduced his predecessors' deficit of £31 760,000 to £6,720,000 by reducing expenditure, adopting various fiscal measures to prevent the evasion of certain taxes, using the surplus of 1912, and finally transferring the year's Morocco expenditure to special account. He covers the deficit by short term loans, and proposes to cover extraordinary military and naval expenditure by four or five loans to be issued in 1914 or 1915.—Reuter.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

MEMBER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been made a member of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

ALBANIA'S KING.

PROBABLE STORMY ARRIVAL.

POWERS EXPECT TO SEND CONTINGENTS.

LONDON Jan. 16.

Two Italian warships are now on the Albanian coast in anticipation of disturbances. It is hinted semi-officially that Austria-Hungary may be compelled to follow suit.

It is stated in Rome that the Powers of the Triple Alliance will send three battalions each to Durazzo when the Prince of Wied goes there and that others may also send contingents.—Reuter.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

SCATHING PROCLAMATION BY ENVER PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.

Enver Pasha, in a proclamation to the Army, declares that the loss of the most prosperous districts of the Fatherland and the disasters, which have befallen the nation, are due to the failure of the Army to accomplish its duty to the Sultan, who is profoundly afflicted by this and has ordered him to prepare the Army with a view to preventing any repetition of such a state of things. He requires absolute obedience and incessant effort from his soldiers.—Reuter.

"LARKINISM."

SUCCESSES IN DUBLIN COUNCIL ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Out of eight supporters of Mr. Larkin who were candidates at the Dublin municipal elections two were successful.—Reuter.

LONDON BUILDERS.

STARTLING ULTIMATUM TO THEIR MEN.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The London Master Builders' Association will issue an ultimatum to the men on the 24th. inst. offering the option of signing, individually, an undertaking not to strike against the employment of non-unionists, or immediate dismissal. It is stated that 150,000 men will be affected.

There have been twenty such strikes since May in spite of agreements to the contrary.—Reuter.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

1,00,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

TOKIO, Jan. 15

It is now estimated that 7,000 people are missing from Sakurashima as the result of the eruption and that about 100,000 are homeless on the mainland.

A hes fall in Tokio and devastated the home of the Tsuma Clan, the garden district o Japan.

Volcanoes are active throughout Japan. No further disasters are feared however, as Sakurashima was the safety valve.

The foreign missionaries are safe.

Food is scarce.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

President Wilson as president of the Red Cross Society appeals for funds to assist the destitute in Japan after the great earthquake and famine.—Reuter.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.

The Duke of Connaught, in his speech on opening Parliament, emphasised the remarkable expansion of Canada's trade. He made no allusion to naval policy. His Royal Highness returned thanks for the universal sympathy which had been expressed during the illness of the Duchess.—Reuter.

THE RITUAL MURDER VICTIM.

KIEFF, Jan. 16.

The Jew, Beiliss, the hero of the recent ritual murder trial, has gone with his family to Jaffa. It is understood that Baron Rothschild has bought him an estate in Palestine.—Reuter.

THE CALUMET TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

A telegram from Houghton, Michigan, states that Moyer, the President of the Western Federation of Miners, and other officials of the Federation have been indicted for conspiracy to prevent by force of arms copper miners at Calumet from pursuing their work.—Reuter.

THE "COBEQUID."

The wrecked "Cobequid" is breaking up. It is hoped to save the mails.—Reuter.

PRUSSIAN TREASURY BONDS.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

Prussia has issued £20,000,000 4 per cent. treasury bonds at 97.—Reuter.

The P. & O. s. s. "Himalaya" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

NAVAL SITUATION.

REDUCTION ONLY BY CO-OPERATION.

FIRM MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Speaking at Hoxton, Lord Haldane said the Government had no intention of weakening the Navy by departing from the standards publicly proclaimed in Parliament. A reduction in a moment's was only possible co-operatively. Experience had shown that if a nation laid down its armaments before others a reaction followed.

Speaking at Carlyn How, Mr Herbert Samuel said that the Government adhered to the policy of a sixty per cent. superiority above the next strongest Naval Power.—Reuter.

HOME RULE PROBLEM.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE CHANCES OF PEACE.

LONDON, Jan. 15

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Bristol to-day, said there had been conversations with regard to the Home Rule question between the party leaders, but so far they had been without result. He thought it his duty to say that so far as he could judge there could be no result.

He was sure the Government desired a peaceful solution, but the position under which they held office rendered it impossible for them to take the only step which would render a peaceful solution possible.

He intended, with the help of the Almighty, to support Ulster if it resisted.—Reuter.

CAPT. ECKFORD'S MURDERER

REPORT OF HIS DEATH NOW CONFIRMED.

TEHERAN, Jan 15.

It is confirmed that Kaid Zafer, who was generally held responsible for the raid in which Captain Eckford lost his life, was killed while endeavouring to pillage a caravan near Dehbid.—Reuter.

INDIAN MUSEUMS.

COLONEL HENDLEY'S CASE FOR A CENTRAL INSTITUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Lord Reay, presiding at a lecture on Indian Museums by Colonel Holbein Hendley, I. M. S. (retired), dwelt on the importance of establishing museums in India where people were very much instructed through the eye. He urged the teaching of history. If Indian had more knowledge of their own history they would appreciate our rule better.

Colonel Hendley urged the pressing need of a great, comprehensive Indian Museum in London absorbing the South Kensington and other exhibits now in public and private hands.

Lord Reay supported the suggestion, while Sir George Birdwood argued that the Indian collections were of greater scientific value in specialised museums as now.—Reuter.

ALLEGED FORGED CIGARETTE COUPONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Jan. 16.

Forgery of "Scissors" cigarettes coupons to-day formed the subject of a prosecution before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, when Mr. Woodward, travelling agent of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, prosecuted a Hindu named Jagoomal Sagarmall, trading under the name of M. S Dalal, provision merchant, with forging "Scissor," Cigarette coupons.

The allegation is that accused imported "Scissors" cigarettes manufactured by the British American Tobacco Company and only sold outside India from Aden and added two coupons to each box. As these coupons were forgeries of those redeemable by the presents given by complainant's company he charged accused with forgery and cheating.

A number of European soldiers gave evidence as to purchasing packets of cigarettes containing these forged coupons.

The case is proceeding.

"OUT OF THE FULNESS OF THE HEART."

The *Times of India* publishes the following editorial remarks on the Indian Currency Commission:—

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance will in all probability issue their report early next month. Therefore all anticipations as to the nature of their report are singularly futile. Our London correspondent indicated on Monday some of the conclusions which are said to have been reached. These also appeared in another form in a Calcutta journal. But to those cognisant of the real issues before the Commission it was obvious that these anticipations, for what they were worth, were far from complete, for the simple reason that the Commission had not finished its sittings. The scribe who pretends that he knows all about the report before the main heads of the report have been decided, does not possess any strong claims to credence. He is little better than the unintelligent commentator who seizes upon these partial anticipations to confirm his own prejudices. When the report appears, and the full text is available in India, then alone shall we be in a position to form a judgment upon it. Until that time the wise man will hold his peace and keep his mind open.

H. M. S. "Dartmouth," captain Judge Darcy, sailed yesterday evening for the Persian Gulf.

FIRE IN HORNBY ROAD.

RESIDENTS ESCAPE IN NIGHT ATTIRE.

RS. 60,000 DAMAGE DONE.

A big fire involving a loss of over four thousand pounds was discovered early yesterday morning in the basement of the large building in Hornby Road, owned by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. The basement is used by Messrs. F. and C. Osler, who occupy the ground-floor as a godown for storing electrical materials, such as cable, electrical wiring, electric lamp bulbs, etc., packed in wooden cases. The front portion of the building is used as offices and the rear as residential quarters.

Though the fire was only discovered at half past-five o'clock in the morning, it is believed it must have started early in the evening, and that the automatic fire proof-door, the only entrance to the basement, kept the fire confined to the godown. Otherwise it would have been a most destructive conflagration.

The most interesting feature about the fire was that no flames were noticed, but dense smoke filled the whole of the premises, and the residents in the building were driven out into the streets in their night attire by the suffocating smoke. Mr. Pheroze Sethna, agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, who lives on the top floor, received information of the fire first. One of the two ramosis on duty, on noticing smoke issuing from a broken window which opened on to Home-street, ran upstairs to inform Mr. Sethna, and the other went to inform the Fire Brigade at the station almost next door.

Mr. Williams, foreman of the Fort Fire Brigade Station, arrived immediately, and discovering the gravity of the situation, telephoned for the full strength of the Bombay Fire Brigade. On opening the fire-proof door with a view to locating the fire or finding out where it originated, it was found impossible to go inside on account of the dense smoke which filled the basement, an appartment 120 feet by 60 feet. Mr. Greenop, chief officer of the Fire Brigade, motored to the spot in a few minutes, and, protected by a smoke helmet, entered the basement.

By this time all the residents in the building had hurried downstairs and stood in the street in their sleeping clothes, having been driven away by the smoke, which finding an outlet from the basement, filled all the other rooms in the building.

Mr. Greenop and Mr. Thompson, of the Fire Brigade, entered the godown with smoke helmets, but they had to come out in five seconds owing to the unbearable heat and smoke. Four times attempts were made and the men returned stifled. Mr. Greenop at last told his men to make an effort and to open some of the windows, and this having been done some relief was obtained.

The Fire Brigade and Salvage Corps did an excellent piece of work. From four directions jets of water were poured into the building, in a short time the basement was filled with water, and the smoke became thinner. In a few minutes, but after considerable difficulty, the seat of the fire was located, and Mr. Greenop and Mr. Williams directed their attention towards finding out the cause. That it might have been due to an electrical wire was found to be impossible. In the absence of any other cause it is believed that some one must have thrown a lighted cigarette on the floor at closing time and there being several unpacked cases and a lot of wood shavings and loose grass used for packing, this must have caused the fire soon after the establishment was closed. Owing, however, to the air-tight and fire-proof condition of the basement the fire did not spread to other parts of the building, but was confined to the four walls of the godown.

Occupants of the building and of the surrounding houses testified to the excellent and daring work done by the Fire Brigade and many expressions of admiration of their courage and pluck in entering the godown to break open the windows at the risk of being suffocated, were heard.

At the time of the fire Messrs. Osler had in the godown and in their premises goods worth Rs. 2,25,00 fully covered by insurance with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

In the godown itself there were goods to the value of five thousand pounds, and the damage caused by smoke and water is roughly estimated at £4,000 (Rs. 60,000).

The building is of four storeys, and belongs to the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. It is not much damaged, but a beam having been reduced to charcoal caused the marble slabs on the floor of the Osler showroom to be displaced. The building is also insured for its full value with the Central Fire Insurance Company.

This is the first fire, which has occurred in a basement in the experience of the Bombay Fire Brigade. After the fire had been extinguished an engine was at work all day pumping the water from the basemsnt.

MAIL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The English mail steamer "Salsette" arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought a somewhat smaller number of passengers than last week, amongst them being His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

Mr. Henry D. Baker, the American Consul, who is going to England on leave, is expected to sail to-day by the P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette." Among the passengers by the "Salsette" will also be Mr. S. Robinson, M.P. for Breconshire.

POSTMASTER SENTENCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

The Mahammadan Postmaster of Jati has been sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for embezzling the money of a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank.

RADIUM IN INDIA.

LARGE QUANTITY AT KOLAR.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE CONTINUED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The Indian Science Congress entered on its second day to-day. The sections in which papers and lectures are being given, are zoology, geology and botany.

A note on the radio-activity of the Kolar rocks by Dr. H. E. Watson and Mr. R. Pal, elicited the interesting fact that the more newly-formed rocks contain a larger amount of radium, but nothing definite can be stated until further experiments are carried out. It is hoped that these may be done at an early date.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

CURIOUS POINT OF LAW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Knox during the hearing of a Government appeal decided a very interesting point of law which was raised by Mr. M. L. Agarwalla that the N. W. P. High Court was not properly constituted by reason of the fact that some years ago a sixth puisne judge was appointed. Mr. Wallach Government Advocate, represented the Government.

Their lordships remarked:—Preliminary objection was taken to the hearing of this appeal on behalf of the accused. It is contended that this High Court is no longer properly constituted by reason of the fact that some years ago a sixth puisne judge was appointed. In our opinion there is no force in the contention. Under 24, and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104 s. 161 the Sovereign was authorised by Letters Patent to establish the High Court of the Judicature in the territories of India. In this Section there is no limit as to the time that the High Court may be constituted, nor as to the number of its judges. By the Letters Patent Her Majesty was pleased to constitute the High Court for the North-Western Provinces. Section 2 said "And we do hereby appoint and ordain that the said High Court for the North Western Provinces shall, until further or other provision shall be made by us or our heirs and successors in that behalf in accordance with the said recited Act to consist of the Chief Justice and five judges." In our opinion it was perfectly competent by Letters Patent to appoint a sixth judge.

We accordingly overrule the preliminary objection.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 16.

H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Louis James Kershaw, C. I. E., Commissioner of the Tirhoot Division, Muzaffapur, to act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, vice the Hon'ble Sir Edward MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I. C. S., who is proceeding on leave at the end of March.

KHOST OUTLAWS.

FOUR HINDUS KIDNAPPED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* learns that on January 11 a gang of five men, believed to be Khost outlaws, kidnapped four Hindus, including a Public Works contractor near Kharappa on the Kappal-Bannu Road. They left one Hindu on the road and carried away the remaining three, via Mamakhel. The police have turned out in pursuit.

DEATH OF AN EX-BOMBAY POLICEMAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 16.

Mr. S. E. Flanagan, Superintendent of Police late of Bombay, died yesterday at the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad. He had been ailing for some time past from sprue. He leaves a young widow and three children. His remains will be interred in the Balaram cemetery this evening.

Mr. Flanagan joined the Bombay Mounted police fifteen years ago. He subsequently was transfered to the City Police Force in which he rose to the rank of superintendent and retired on a pension about four years ago. His two younger brothers are still in the Bombay City Police Force.

A CENTRAL HIGH COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Nothing has yet transpired either at Delhi or in legal circles in Calcutta in connection with the schemes adumbrated in to-day's *Pioneer* for the inclusion of a provision in the Government of India Acts Amendment Bill, to enable the establishment of a Central High Court of which the existing High Court would be in the relation of benches sitting at a distance on the Home assize system. The idea would seem to be connected with the one that has long been in the air for giving Delhi the same kind of prominence in the judicial world that it already claims in the administrative.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Standard Life Assurance Company's Branch office, Bombay, informs us that advice received from the Head Office announces that the new assurances effected during the company's financial year which closed on November 15, 1913, exceed two millions sterling.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

IMPROVEMENT OF MAIL SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT'S FAVOURABLE ATTITUDE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 16.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir Harcourt Butler, Vice-President, presided, the attendance was small. Sir Reginald Craddock moved that the Decentralization Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Sir William Meyer next moved that the Local Authorities Loan Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The Maharajah of Nashipur observed that under clause 4, Section 6 of the Local Authorities Loan Bill it was stated that Local Governments may make loans without the previous sanction of the Government of India, but he did not understand whether the said Section would apply to Local Governments. The bill also would not affect the borrowing powers of such corporate bodies as the Bombay and Calcutta Corporations. Why then were these mentioned in the schedule?

Sir William Meyer briefly replied and as regards the last point referred the speaker to the Objects, Statements and Reasons of the Bill. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Sir Robert Carlyle presented the Select Committee's report on the Insect Pests Bill.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE CLAIMS.

Rai Bahadur Shri Ram Bahadur moved that Government may be pleased to direct that the provisions of Chapter 6, Civil Service Regulations, relating to acting allowances be also extended to members of the Provincial Civil Services, Judicial and Executive, holding substantive appointments and officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade as laid down in article 105 (i) of the said Civil Service Regulations.

He pointed out the good done by the Provincial Service officers, including Deputy Superintendents of Police, and the said administration reports of the Provinces bore ample testimony of their services. They did the bulk of the district work. He dwelt upon the slow promotions and said only a few reached the higher appointments. He alluded to the rise of prices and said the emoluments were fixed long ago, and gave concrete cases showing how the acceptance of his resolution would benefit officers.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan opposed the resolution and dwelt upon the difference between the men of the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial Service from the educational and social point of view. He also alluded to the religious and party differences in the country.

Mr. V. R. Pandit thought that the Malik Saheb had entirely misunderstood the resolution as the scale of acting allowance was not one and the same. He also urged that when a Provincial Service man performs higher work he should be entitled to acting allowance. He thought it was a question of bare justice and supported the resolution.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh supported the resolution and dwelt upon the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Civil Service Regulations. He alluded to the excellence of Indian Judges and Magistrates and the bestowal of an acting allowance would be an incentive to better work.

Mr. Barua also supported the resolution.

The Maharaja of Nashipur thought promoted Provincial Service men should get the acting allowance.

THE HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Reginald Craddock replied on behalf of Government.

In opposing the resolution he said he should like to preface his remarks by stating that nothing in what he had to say implied any failure or want in Government to appreciate the excellent work done by the Provincial Service, Excutive and Judicial, to which the resolution referred. He cordially echoed, on behalf of Government, the remarks of the Hon. mover as to the excellent services which those hard-working officers of Government rendered and he could from his long-experience personally testify to their merits. He understood that the mover had narrowed down his recommendations to an extention of what might be termed the privilege of officiating grade promotion which was enjoyed by the Indian Civil Service.

The previlege of officiating grade promotion was in fact one of several systems regulating remuneration of various services so as to obtain a progressive increase in pay of officers. This regular flow of promotion might be secured by a specially adjusted system of grading itself or by adoption of a time scale, or by concession of officiating grade.

He gave an illustration of his remarks from the Punjab Civil list and said that the question was not really one either of taking away or giving privileges. It was a question in which grading and remuneration of certain services had been framed and decided upon the hypotheses of officiating grade appointments, and of certain other services upon the hypotheses that no such officiating appointments were made. It was not a question of right or title but merely of a system of remuneration

AN INOPPORTUNE APPEAL.

However anxious Government might be to redress grievances or to recognise merit it would clearly be inopportune to make a change of the kind suggested by the mover in favour of the Provincial Services which would have the effect of altering the system of remuneration of one particular service at the very moment when those questions were being considered by the Royal Commission. If this concession were made to one Provincial Service it could scarcely be refused to others, nor could it be conceded without special enquiry into the average prospects of the service and the method upon which the grading should be formed.

Sir Reginald denied that the Provincial Service had stood still, on the contrary the pay and grading of the Provincial Services had, during the last thirty years, advanced relatively faster than had been the case of many services notably the I.C.S. In conclusion the Home Member said that the particular method of adding to the remuneration of a Service was probably not the best so that even if the emoluments of the Provincial Service will have to be raised it did not follow that a particular method would be adopted.

Rai Shri Ram summed up the debate; a division being called for, the resolution was rejected by 40 against and 14 for.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy moved that a Committee may be appointed, consisting of Members of the Council to inquire into and report on the question of improving the mail service between Great Britain and India.

He said the resolution did not seek to for stall Government policy in the matter of an improved mail service, or to request Government sanction to any particular scheme. There was therefore no ground of fear regarding the probable effects on the public finances of India and in the present financial condition of Government and public agitation he would hesitate to urge improvements involving a large outlay. At the same time he would like to submit the proposal of an improved mail service between this country and the United Kingdom to the judgment of the Council.

The question derived its importance and urgency from the agitation for frequent foreign mails. Without going into detail he might mention the broad fact that Indian commercial opinion was practically unanimous in demanding a quicker service and people were dissatisfied with slow locomotion. The speaker next quoted the figures for the total seaborne trade and tonnage during the last few years and said the volume of trade with those countries served by the mail service under review had considerably increased which in his opinion, had influence upon the mails. It would be unreasonable to assume that correspondence necessitated by such vast trade was carried on satisfactorily by the present system. Though merchants relied on submarine cables in matters of urgent business there was a strong feeling in India that the intervals between the foreign (European) mails should be shortened. He knew that the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs had submitted a special report to Government on the subject with definite recommendations for the inauguration of a bi-weekly mail service, and if the newspaper report was correct the Hon. Member in charge of the Commerce Department viewed the idea favourably. In England also the agitation for it was gaining in weight and volume.

A QUESTION.

The next question that arose was, would the new arrangement demanded by commercial opinion be all for good? It could not be denied that even with a bi-weekly mail, merchants would still depend on cablegrams. It remained to be seen how many merchants would undertake to duplicate their office staff to cope with increased work. There was, again, the question of additional expenditure involved in the change which some people believed Government would not be justified in incurring at the cost of other necessary reforms and diverting money for the support of an improvement that had yet to establish its imperative necessity.

THE TECHNICAL SIDE.

Dealing with the technical side of the question he said an improved mail service was not identical with a bi-weekly mail service and some commercial bodies had pointed out that improvement could be achieved by accelerating the existing mail service and the view was not extravagant that the service could be accelerated at a reasonable cost.

The third and the last point in the controversy was the respective claims of Bombay and Karachi, referring to which Sir Fazulbhoy said that, notwithstanding the high authority of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, the advantages of Karachi did not appeal to many. The benefit of a double service from Karachi would seem to disappear in the case of districts which, in the present undeveloped state of railway communication, could not be reached from that port in less than five or six days while there were few places in India which could not be reached from Bombay in three days at the most. The question of the mail contract with one or more steamship companies had its own problems and difficulties and must be carefully considered. It was with a view to come at a correct decision on so many divergent issues that he claimed a Committee of enquiry which alone was competent to pronounce an unbiassed opinion better than any Department of the Government

A SIMPLE RECOMMENDATION.

In supporting the resolution the Hon. Mr Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur said that it was but a simple recommendation asking for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into and report on the question. A Committee of this kind would go fully into the details of the question and consider the advantages or advantage of an improved mail service to the Indian communities in particular and its effect upon the general trade of India. If by an improved service was meant the introduction merely of a bi-weekly mail the resulting advantage, if any, would hardly justify the additional expenditure to be incurred but if it meant also a shorter period of journey by a day or two between London and Bombay it would not only improve trade relations between the two countries, but bring them into still closer contact with each other. An improved service should not prove an additional burden to the Indian taxpayer. These were all points to be considered by the Committee.

INITIATIVE FROM ENGLAND.

Rai Sita Nath Rai said his initial objection to such a Committee was that it could not serve any useful purpose for the simple reason lawyers would call defect of parties. In this matter the two parties concerned were England and India, of which England is the predominant partner and more vitally interested. So anything relating to the question of the mail service which left the dominant factor out of account could be of little or no practical value. The initiative must come from her.

The London Chamber of Commerce, recently discussed the question. They did not pass a formal resolution, but the sense of the meeting was in favour of a bi-weekly service provided it could be given without any heavy extra charge on Indian revenues and that a fair share of the burden was met from Home revenues. They hesitated to pass a formal resolution because they thought the question outside the range of prac-

(Continued on page 8.)

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

tical politics. In his opinion they were right. The principal factor which should determine such a question was, can India in her present situation take up such a question seriously, can she indulge in the luxury of an improved or bi-weekly mail service when her present internal needs are varied and various requiring vast sums of money? Can she think of it now when we are threatened with the spectre of famine in some portions of the U. P. and with the possibility of its extension to other parts of the country?

It was anticipated that for various reasons the railway earnings would not be so large as in the last year. The gradual disappearance of the very large yearly revenue which they used to get from opium would surely cause a blank which could hardly be met from any sources without raising a storm. These coupled with the grave financial crisis which some parts of the country were passing through, made it most inopportune to ask the Government for an improved mail service which would involve the country in a heavy expenditure amounting to, it may be, over thirty lakhs of rupees. In his opinion the gain to the commercial community would not be commensurate with the heavy outlay which the carrying out of this scheme would involve. If the are to have such an improved or bi-weekly mail service a fair portion of the extra heavy charge should be borne by the English people, who were undoubtedly several times more wealthy than the poor taxpayers of this country.

MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, opposed Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's resolution and said in the course of his speech:—I may say atonce that I fully recognise the reasonableness of the main object, which I conceive the honible member who moved this resolution to have had in mind in urging the appointment of a committee to enquire into the possibility of improving the mail service between the United Kingdom and India. His main object I take it, is to secure that all classes of the community, official and non-official, commercial and leisured, should all have an opportunity of making their requirements known to Government on a matter which touches every one who has any ties of family, friendship or business with the United Kingdom.

There is very little doubt that any improvement in postal communications must *pro tanto* be a gain to the commercial community, and it is clearly the duty of Government on an occasion of this kind to take all reasonable pains to ascertain what are the requirements of the general public and especially of those engaged in commerce

Government fully recognises this, and the main question before the Council is how that object may be best attained. Let me first explain exactly how the matter now stands. The existing Eastern mail contract which as hon'ble members are aware is held by the P. and O. Co. was due to expire on the 31st January, 1915, if the prescribed notice had been given. The Postmaster-General in England however decided in February of last year to extend the contract for another year in order to afford more time for a consideration of what arrangements should be made on its termination. The contract, therefore, if notice is given, falls in on the 31st of January, 1915. It must be remembered that the carrying of mails between the United Kingdom and India is only a part of a far larger contract for the carriage of mails to the East, the Far East and Australasia. The whole contract of course is made by the British Postmaster General. The proportion of the cost which falls on India has been decided by an independent arbitration and I may add that the Government of India have no reason to be dissatisfied with the award. We do propose, however, when we have received full information to make to the Secretary of State such recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service as may seem to us desirable in relation to their cost for transmission. With this object we have been taking steps to elicit opinions on the subject. In May of last year we addressed all local Governments and administrations, and requested to be favoured with their views after consultation by them of local commercial opinion. These views have now been received and they unquestionably demonstrate that local Governments had spared no pains to make their enquiries as complete as possible.

Broadly it may be said that every one would like to see some improvement. Where there is some divergence of opinion is as to whether that improvement should make the form of acceleration of the existing service, or the establishment of a second service; while some of the more ardent and optimistic spirits are asking boldly for both. It is impossible for me at the moment to express a decided opinion on these points I recognised of course that it would be easy to form from this Council, which comprises members representative of many interests and of all parts of India, a committee thoroughly competent to examine this question, but I doubt whether in that way we could positively attain a more representative body of opinion than we have at the present moment secured.

THE MAIN QUESTIONS.

There are three main questions to be determined befor Government approach the Secretary of State. The first is what India wants; the second is what those wants are likely to cost Government, and the third is whether Government will be able to afford the cost. I have already explained what steps have been taken in regard to the first of these questions. As to the second we shall shortly receive from the Secretary of State for India for our examination the forms of tender, which the Postmaster General proposes to issue, with a view to ascertaining what would be the cost of an acceleration in the existing service or of a bi-weekly service or of both. When these tenders have been issued and the information, which they will elicit, has been received, it will be for the Government of India to consider whether and how far the advantages to be gained would justify them in incurring additional expenditure. I would, therefore, submit to the Council that there is really very little room for the deliberations of a Committee to this Council on a matter which might also involve a very considerable amount of delay. There is one other consideration which I ought perhaps to mention. The appointment of a committee such as my hon. friend proposes would, as I think he would himself admit, represent an innovation of some importance. Hitherto committees of the Council have been appointed under its constitution only for legislative work, which of course, is the primary function of the Council and it would be distinctly unusual to constitute similar committees to deal with questions, which belong to the sphere of the executive Government But I need not insist on this aspect of his proposals. The main point which I wish to impress upon the Council is that Government have in effect already been at pains to elicit opinions from all quarters as to possible improvement in the mail service and that there would therefore be very little scope for the activities of a committe such as he proposes. I regret therefore that I cannot accept the resolution, but I hope my honourable friend will not think that this debate has been without value. It has enabled honourable members to express their opinions on this important question and I can assure them that those opinions will be very carefully noted and will receive from Government all the consideration which they deserve.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla thought the resolution was an appeal for co-operation. He admitted Mr. Clark was sympathetic, but urged that the Committee was best fitted. e referred to the practice in the mbay Council by which a select committee was appointed to deal with any important questions, and thought the Supreme Council should exercise similar powers. He asked the mover to withdraw the resolution, if assurances were given that when the proper time came such a committee would be appointed.

The Hon. Mr. Clark said he could not give the assurance.

Sir Fazulbhoy said that as his friends had desired that he should not press the resolution he would like to withdraw it, but at the same time an assurance from the member in charge of the department, as asked by Sir Ibrahim, if given, would have been welcome. The resolution was by permission withdrawn.

THE PRESS ACT.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mr. Huda's question as to whether the Government of India intend to draw the attention of local Governments to cases of those Presses which have to be closed for failure to give security, said:—"It is no thought to be necessary to take action as suggested."

The Hon. Mr. Clark replying to a question of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy regarding the transfer of Zanzibar said:—"The Government of India understand that it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to absorb Zanzibar in the East African Protectorate."

The Council was adjourned till February 3.

MASONIC BALL.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE TOWN HALL.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

The Masonic Ball last night in the Town Hall was a brilliant and fashionable function. It was attended by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and all the leaders of local society, and the arrangements being perfect every one enjoyed themselves greatly.

During the last thirty years or more the Masonic Ball has had its ups and downs and has been more than once discontinued owing to lack of support. Now, however, it appears to be firmly established, for last year a profit was made and devoted to charities, and it is hoped that there will be a fair sum left over for charity from last night's ball. It may be mentioned that Mr. J. F. Pennock, who was joint hon. secretary and treasurer with Mr. A. Finan last night, was hon. secretary of the Ball as long ago as 1882. To Mr. Pennock and Mr Finan much of the success of last night's function is due.

The Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Most Worshipful Bro. F. C. Beaman, accompanied by the District Grand Master of English Freemasonry, in Bombay and its territories, R. W. Bro. W. A Haig-Brown and the Grand Superintendent of R. A. Freemasonry, India, S. C. M. Ex. Col. W. E. Jennings; arrived at 9-45 p. m., and were given a Masonic reception.

A double row of Freemasons, all wearing regalia was drawn up on the terrace at the head of the grand staircase and when the Grand Masters arrived, a procession was formed. An the head of the procession were sixteen Knights Templars, imposing figures in white flowing robes over dress coats, knee breeches, silk stockings, the garter and buckled shoe and, carrying swords; behind them came twelve Masters with wands, and immediately in front of the Grand Master marched two Grand Sword Bearers.

The procession marched slowly up to the dais and there the Knights Templars halted, faced inward and crossed swords. The twelve Masters did the same with their wands, and the Grand Masters passed underneath to the dais.

They returned to the terrace, however, at 10 o'clock prompt, when His Excellency Lord Willingdon arrived His Excellency was met at the foot of the stairs by R. W. Bro. Finan and W. Bro. Pennock, D.G.S., and conducted to the head of the staircase, where he was greeted by the Grand Master, District Grand Master, the Grand Superintendent, the Deputy District Grand Master, R. W. Bro. C. B. Robinson and the Committee. The trumpeters sounded a fanfare, and as soon as the procession escorting His Excellency entered the hall the band played "The King."

Shortly after these ceremonies, which were imposing to a degree, the special Lancers was danced, two sets being formed for the Government House party, which included in addition to Lord and Lady Willingdon, Lord Brassey, and sixteen guests. The hall beautifully decorated with Masonic banners etc., presented a exceptionally pretty sight, as the special Lancers was being danced. The Grand Master's banner occupied the place of honour in front of the organ, and just below it were the District Grand Master's three banners.

A huge shamiana had been erected in the grounds as a buffet and supper-room.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

A TODDY CASE.

CONVICT'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, delivered an interesting judgment in the Parsi will case, which judgment is fully reported below. His lordship after this took up a part heard suit.

Mr. Justice Macleod, after his usual work in chambers, disposed of a suit filed by Shamchandra Rampratab against Messrs. Weld and Co. The suit was regarding American and Egyptian cotton transactions, in which a decree for a big amount was passed.

Mr. Justice Beaman continued the hearing of the suit filed by Thucker Khimji Kanji against Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, which has been already reported.

In the First Appeal Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard original civil appeals.

In the Second Appeal Court Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr Justice Shah heard criminal mofussil appeals.

An appeal preferred by a convict, named Kusa bin Balu, for the revision of sentence passed on him, came up for disposal yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

The facts of the case are that the accused with a police patel and a jamadar of the Excise Department were in the village of Wanora a toddy grove and got toddy illicitly tapped. Afterwards they returned to the next village called Bokhras, carrying with them a bottle of toddy containing six drams. The toddy shop contractor, finding that no toddy had arrived at his shop, went to the grove with a police sub inspector, and on their way they saw the patel and the jamadar. The accused was seen sitting at a little distance alone. The sub-inspector became suspicious and went up to the spot, where he found that the accused had buried a bottle of toddy. On a search being made the bottle was found, and the accused was subsequently put up before Mr. Kolasker, Second Class Magistrate of Mulsi, in the Poona District, charged with importing toddy from one village into another without a licence, under section 14 (*a*) of the Bombay Abkari Act. The accused was found guilty, and was convicted and fined Rs. 20, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment

Against this conviction and sentence the accused preferred an appeal which was heard by Mr. Israel, First Class Magistrate of Poona. He held that the conduct of the sub-inspector in not having called in the Excise inspector to conduct the investigation was irregular. The sub-inspector had no authority to place the accused before a magistrate for trial. The accused had not committed the offence of importing toddy, but was guilty of illegal possession. He was of opinion that there had been no failure of justice, and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Dissatisfied with this order, the accused appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Pradhan appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Shah delivered judgment after hearing counsel, in which he said that there was nothing to show that under section 14 (*a*) of the Act the toddy in question was kept by the accused knowing that the same had been unlawfully imported or knowing that the prescribed duty had not been paid. It was concluded that half a bottle of toddy which was found in the possession of the accused, did not exceed the limit contemplated by section 14 (*b*) of the Act. Under these circumstances the lower appeal court was not justified in confirming the conviction and sentence.

The Court accordingly set aside the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine to be refunded, if paid.

JUDGMENT IN A WILL DISPUTE.

The hearing of the suit filed by Bai Jerbai, wife of Hirjibhoy Bomanji Warden and Bai Maneckbai, wife of Framji Nanabhai Mama, two of the three executors of the deceased Perojbai Mama, against Bai Ratanbai, wife of Jehangir Ardeshir Wadia, for the probate of the will and codicil of the deceased Pirojbai was concluded yesterday by Mr. Justice Davar.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Dastur and Co. appeared for the petitioners, while Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Raikes and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, represented the caveatrix.

The facts of the case have been already reported.

After the case had been proceeding for three days and some evidence recorded, Mr Davar informed the Court yesterday that in view of which had fallen from his lordship he day previous by way of expression of opinion after Mr. Kola had been examined and the plaintiffs closed their case, his client was advised not to proceed further in the matter. His client was willing that probate of the will and codicil should go to the petitioners, but that as regards the question of costs, he contended that his client was perfectly justified in coming to the Court and asking for the fullest investigation of the circumstances under which the codicil was executed.

Mr. Bahadurji submitted that the defence being a vexatious one made up simply to annoy and harass the petitioners, the caveatrix should be ordered to pay costs, or to bear her own costs. If the Court was inclined to think that the defence was justifiable, then the costs should be apportioned by reason of the prolongation of the hearing.

After hearing counsel on the question of costs, his lordship delivered judgment. He said in the course of this:—

This is a petition by Jerbai and Maneckbai, two daughters of Pirojbai Mama, for probate of the will of Oct. 6, 1905 and a codicil of June 10, 1913. The petitioners, who are now the plaintiffs in this suit, are the surviving daughter of Pirojbai, an elderly lady of about 75 years of age, who died on June 17, 1913. Besides the two plaintiffs, Pirojbai had a daughter named Hirabai and a son named Cowasji, who both predeceased her. Hirabai left children, and Cowasji died leving a window named Meherbai and a daughter named Ratanbai, who is the caveatrix and the defendant in the suit. The caveatrix has raised no question with reference to the will of 1905, but in her affidavit, in support of her caveat, she charges that the codicil was obtained by means of fraud, coercion and undue influence, and she further charges that the testatrix was not of a sound and disposing state of mind when she executed the codicil

The attitude adopted by the caveatrix in the present instance has been a perfectly proper one and one that commends itself to the Court. The caveatrix, it must be remembered, had grave reasons to be dissatisfied with the execution of the codicil.

His lordship then traversed the various grounds which necessitated the caveatrix coming to the Court and taking up the attitude which she took and held that she was entitled to come before the Court and do what she had done.

His lordship dismissed the caveat and ordered the probate to issue to the petitioners both of the will and codicil. costs of both parties to come out of the estate, those of the plaintiffs to be taxed as between attorney and client.

COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

A suit filed by Shamchandra Rampratab, a merchant, carrying on business at Dhulia, against Messrs. Weld and Co., merchants and commission agents for the recovery of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 2376-14 with interest in respect of transactions in American cotton and Rs. 4,477-2 with interest in respect of transactions in Egyptian cotton, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal Mody and Ranchordas, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Jardine, with the Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., defended.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff on September 24, 1912, ordered the defendants to buy 200 bales of Egyptian cotton of January 1913 delivery at 9 24-64 and 400 bales of American cotton of January-February 1913 delivery at 6 6-27 in the Liverpool Market. The defendants accordingly, through their home firm, entered into the contracts with a third party. The plaintiffs paid the defendants Rs. 6,000 as margin money on September 25, 1912 Rs. 4,000 on October 3, 1912, and Rs. 2,000 on October 10, 1912 On October 16, 1912, the plaintiff received from the defendants a telegram "Market declined twenty points, stocks still lower, advise selling." A few minutes afterwards he received another telegram from the defendants: "Remit Rs. 3,000 to-day. We advise sale March-April to protect your purchase. Expect further decline." The plaintiff, therefore, wrote a letter to the defendants on the same day. On October 17, 1912 the plaintiff received another telegram from the defendants which stated, "Sold 600 March-April 580."

The plaintiffs said that under no circumstances were the defendants entitled to sell 600 bales for March-April delivery. On the same day and afterwards the plaintiff received another telegram from the defendants which stated "Market unchanged. Have you sent margin? Reply." The plaintiff was perplexed at receiving the telegram and on the same day he again wrote a letter to the defendants. The next day the plaintiff received another telegram, stating "Market unchanged, war continues." Another letter was written again and in return the plaintiff received a telegram "Market lower advise buy back your sale, but we require margin."

The plaintiff said that the defendants' requisition for margin was quite unjustified. The margin deposited by him was ample and the defendants were not entitled to ask for more. Such demand was quite inconsistent with their statement that they had sold the 600 bales on plaintiff's account. He would have sent further margin as he said he would if he had not received the telegram of the defendants, of October 17, 1912, intimating such sale.

The plaintiff, therefore, prayed judgment for the claimed amount with interest at 9 per cent. and for a direction that the defendants were not entitled to sell the 600 bales of cotton for March-April delivery under any circumstances, and that he was not bound by such alleged sale.

The defendants put in their written statement which stated that on the morning of October 16, 1912, when the prices of cotton comprised in the mentioned purchases of September 24, 1912 fell considerably, they, by an express telegram to the plaintiff, called on him to remit Rs. 3,000, which sum they required as margin on the plaintiff's purchases, and advised him to enter into a contract for the sale of cotton for March-April delivery to protect his purchases, and also informed him that a further decline in prices was anticipated They did not receive the margin amount demanded from the plaintiff, or any margin, and on the same day entered into a "hedge" contract on behalf of the plaintiff for the sale of 600 bales American cotton for March-April delivery, and by telegram informed him that the bales were sold. They denied having received a letter and margin money on October 17 1912. They further denied that on October 16, 1914 they had margin money from the plaintiff to the extent of Rs 2,000 or any other sum over the market rate of that date, and said that the plaintiff's margin money was then exhausted. They accordingly submitted that the plaintiff was entitled only to the return of the deposit of Rs. 12,000 with interest thereon 5 per cent. per annum, calculated up to January 9, 1913 amounting in all to Rs. 12,165 2 9, less the net loss of Rs. 5,824 9-8, or the sum of Rs. 6,341-9 1 in all, which, with interest up to June 30, 1913 amounting to Rs 149 6-9 they had deposited in the Court, considering the same as satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim. They, therefore, pray that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

After recording the evidence, his lordship delivered judgment in which he passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 24,159 with interest and costs.

ANCESTRAL PROPERTY DISPUTE

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, heard an appeal in a suit filed by Nagiadas against Bacho Harkisondas and two others.

The facts of the case are that in 1900 two brothers Harkisundas Nagardas and Bhagwandas, Nagardas, formed a joint Hindu family Harkisunda, the younger brother, died on September 14, 1900 leaving a widow, Gangabai, who was then pregnant. Bhagvandas died on December 17, 1900, leaving a widow Mankorbai, to whom he had given power to adopt. A posthumous son was born to Harkisundas on December 13, 1900, called Bachoo the first defendant, and on February 17, 1901 Mankorbai adopted Nagindas, the plaintiff. Thereupon, Bachoo, by his next friend, filed a suit in 1901 against the executors of the will of Bhagwandas, Mankorbai, her adopted son, Nagindas, Navalbai, daughter of Bhagwandas, and Gangabai, widow of Harkisundas, in which he prayed for a declaration that the plaintiff was solely entitled to the ancestral property. The suit eventually went for decision to the Privy Council and the result of the suit was that it was held that the adoption of Nagindas was valid, and their partition should not be decreed owing to both Nagindas and Bachoo being minors, each having a chance of survivorship in the case of the death of the other. As regards the Rs. 20,000 in Government promissory notes, it was held that there was a valid gift to Navalbai.

Nagindas having come of age filed the suit on December 19, 1912, but contended that the plaintiff having become a co-partner by adoption was only entitled to a fifth share; and in the second place that the sum of Rs 20,000 given by Bhagwandas to Navalbai should be debited to the plaintiff's share.

The suit was originally heard by Mr. Justice Macleod, who, in his judgment, remarked that the first question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to share equally in the ancestral property with the first defendant; or whether he was entitled to a reduced share in the ground that he was the adopted son of Bhagwandas and not a natural son. After discussing the various cases in point, his lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was entitled to a half share. As to the Rs. 20,000 given by Bhagwandas to Naval, his lordship held that the question of its validity could not be re-opened. A reference was, therefore, made to the Commissioner to ascertain what the ancestral estate was and to partition the same, between the plaintiff and the defendants in equal share.

From this decision the defendants now appealed.

Mr. Raikes, with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Setlur and Mr. Desai instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, appeared for the appellants; while Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jayakar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia represented the respondent.

Arguments of counsel had not concluded when the Court rose.

A BIG INSOLVENCY.

Ardesher Sorabji Engineer, a landlord and proprietor of "Engineer Building" in Princess Street, Bombay, filed his petition in insolvency yesterday. His liabilities amount to Rs 1,81,000.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

COLLISION BETWEEN PORT TRUST BARGES.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court with Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presiding, to enquire into the circumstances in connection with the collision that took place between the Port Trust's hopper barges "Curlew" and the "Mudlark" off Karanja Beacon on December 29, last.

Mr. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government; Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for Sheik Ahmed Hussein, master of the Mudlark and Sheik Mohammad Issamuddin, Master of the "Curlew" appeared in person.

Mr. Nicholson, before commencing the examination explained the facts of the case. He said that in the early morning of the 29th December the "Curlew" was going towards the depositing ground with a load of silt on board. The "Mudlark" was at this time returning from the depositing ground after having unloaded the silt she had carried and was going back to the 'Terredo,' the dredging vessel.

Sheik Ahmed Hussain, master of the "Mudlark" was then examined. In reply to Mr. Nicholson he said that on the 29th of December last he was master of the Port Trust hopper barge "Mudlark." He held a second class certificate under the Indian Steam Vessels Act of 1884. He had been master of the "Mudlark" for a year and seven months. On the morning of the 29th December he was returning from the depositing ground after depositing the silt of his dredger. He started at about 6-30 a. m. and was going to the dredger ("Terredo") which was lying in the Prince's Dock. He steered his course towards the Karanja buoy. When he came close to the Karanja buoy, at about 6-30 a. m. he sighted the lights of the "Curlew." He estimated the distance between them at about two miles and a half. He saw the white masthead lights and the green lights. The vessel was on his port side. He showed his red lights. It appeared that the "Curlew" wanted to cross his course. He kept on his own course. The "Curlew" was steering towards Tucker Beacon, and he also steered his course that her. He could not at the time see the North Cananel Beacon. Their respective position at the time was the "Mudlark" was south of the Karanja buoy and the "Curlew" was outside the R. and O. "C" buoy. He saw the lights of the 'Curlew' change from green to red and he judged that she had changed her course. She had not as yet reached Tucker Beacon. Witness was still showing his red lights and proceeding on his course, and he thought he could pass clear of the "Curlew" Witness had not used his whistle till this time. He noticed the 'Curlew' change her course again towards the east and she again closed her red and showed the green light. This indicated she was going towards the east. At this time the "Curlew" was about half a mile away from witness's barge. When he saw the green light he whistled once and went to his starboard side, still showing the red light. He did not hear any whistle from the 'Curlew." He continued the starboard course and continued to see the green light from the "Curlew." When the vessel were about 600 feet from each other the "Curlew" whistled twice. Witness gave one blast saying he was going to the right and two or three minutes after this the collision happened. When the collision took place water began to enter and he ordered the sluices on the port side to be closed. He then sent down men to see how fast the water was coming in. The *sukkaas* came up and said that the pockets on the port side were full of water. He then ordered the boat to be lowered, and told the engineer to stop the engines and come up. The men then got into the boat. The steam of the "Mudlark" went down and then turning to the port side, and the vessel went down. Finding that the boat on the "Mudlark" was too small to carry all the men, witness gave signal to the "Curlew" to lower her boat and half the crew got into it. He then went to the 'Terredo' and reported the matter to the Port Officer. Asked for the reasons of the collision witness said that he was going on his course and there was no body on his way. There was a clear passage for the "Curlew" to pass The "Carlew" signalled to him two blasts that she was going to the port side, and witness gave one blast to indicate that he was going on his starboard course. If the "Curlew" had gone on her course without turning the collision would not have happened. The "Carlew" went astern thirty seconds before the collision. He heard the four strokes which was the signal for going astern.

Questioned by the Court as to why he changed his course to the starboard, although he signalled he was continuing his course, witness said the water was at a low ebb and the depth near Karanja Beacon was low, and he therefore changed his course.

THE STORY OF THE OTHER CAPTAIN.

Sheik Mahamad Issamuddin, master of the "Curlew" was then examined. He also holds the certificate of a second class master under the Indian Steam Vessels Act.

He said that on the 29th of December his vessel had a full load and he was going to the depositing ground near the Karanja Reef. He had been on the "Curlew" only about a fortnight before the accident. He had been captain of the steam launch "Jaffna," and had been a serang in the Indian Marine Service before joining the "Curlew." On the day in question there was a crew of about 11 or 12 on the "Curlew" He started at 6 a.m. from the 'Terredo" which was anchored near the Channel Beacon. He took the course to Tucker Beacon. It was dark at the time. In order to get to the Tucker Beacon he had to pass the P. and O. buoys on his starboard side. He was very far away from the buoys—about 1,500 feet. At this time the "Snipe" passed between the "Curlew" and the buoys. Two or three minutes after the 'Snipe" passed witness noticed the lights of the "Mudlark." When he saw the "Mudlark" it was on his starboard side. The "Mudlark," which appeared to be about a mile and a half from his vessel, appeared to be going from the depositing ground to the "Terredo." The "Mudlark" was somewhere to the west of Karanja buoy, and she must then have seen the green light of the "Curlew." When he was about a thousand feet towards the "Mudlark" he blew two blasts to indicate that he intended to go on his port side. He did not receive any reply to his whistle. Questioned as to why he whistled after seeing the green light, witness said that he began to see the mastlight more distinctly, and he saw the "Mudlark" coming straight on against him. The 'Mudlark" did not whistle at all but swerved and then he began to see her red light. His only reason for giving order to steer to port was because he saw the mast light of the "Mudlark" one or two points clearer, and he thought the "Mudlark" had turned three or four points and was coming on against him. He did not give any orders to the enginemen; they were going at full speed. Suddenly the "Mudlark" turned to the left and he heard a whistle and saw the red light. Immediately he saw the red light he gave orders to go astern, and in a minute or minute and a half the collision happened. Immediately the collision took place he gave orders to unload the silt. The "Mudlark" went abed. After the collision water began to come in the "Curlew," but when the silt was unloaded the vessel rose higher and the water stopped coming in. He pick'd up the crew of the "Mudlark" and took them to the "Terredo." His order to go to port when he saw the red light was the correct course under the circumstance. The collision was due to the sudden changing of the course of the "Mudlark" without any warning. Had he not given orders to steer astern, the "Mudlark" would have struck against his vessel. The Port Trust barges carrying silt pass starboard to starboard in going to and returning from the dumping ground. There was no rule that they should pass starboard to starboard, and sometimes they passed port to port. The *Sukaas* was a good man; he did not suggest any orders to witness, but he carried out witness's orders.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

THE POLICE COURT.

THE ESPLANADE ROAD MOTOR SMASH.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Anantdas Naik, a motor-car instructor was charged with doing a rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life.

The case has already been reported. The accused was giving instruction to certain pupils in driving on the 18th December. The car was being driven along Esplanade Road and there were the accused and four drivers in the car. One Ayub Khan was at the wheel. Two tramcars came from opposite directions and the accused, it was alleged, took charge of the wheel from Ayub Khan and turned the car to avoid one tram car, and in doing so ran into another. The car was smashed to pieces and Ayub Khan suffered some injuries.

Mr. K.F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship said there was no evidence to show that the accused took the wheel from Ayub Khan and acquitted the accused.

LAKHIDAS [illegible] MARKET FIRE.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira Third Presidency Magistrate, recorded further evidence in the case in which Inspector Spiers charged Parbhudas Amidas a piece-goods merchant who was trading under the name of Morarji Parbhudas with causing mischief by fire.

The case against the accused had already been reported. The accused had a shop in the Lakhmidas Khimj Market which was burnt down on Nov. 27 last. The allegation against the accused was that he had insured his shop a few days before and set fire to it, thus causing the whole market to be burnt down and doing enormous damage.

The Magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions.

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POLAR EXPLORATION.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON'S BOLD PLAN.

A 1,700 MILE MARCH.

Sir Ernest Shackleton will, it was announced on December 29, undertake a new expedition to the South Pole and across the whole South Polar continent next year.

The famous explorer intends to start from a South American port, cross the almost unexplored South Polar continent from sea to sea, and return by New Zealand.

New features of the expedition will be :—

Total land journey of at least 1,700 miles.

Journey of at least 800 miles over unexplored land.

The whole journey will be made direct from sea to sea This will enormously increase the difficulties of the expedition. The usual plan is to go and come back by the same route, laying out on the advance depots of food and fuel to be used on the return.

Oil fuel vessels.

Sledges with aeroplane engines and propellers working in the air will be used.

An aeroplane with clipped wings for travelling on the surface of the ice will also be taken

This will be Sir Ernest's third Antarctic venture. In 1901-4 he served under Captain Scott, who reached the South Pole on January 18, 1912, only to perish with his comrades on the return journey. Captain Amundsen had already hoisted the Norwegian flag at the Pole on December 14, 1911.

Sir Ernest Shackleton achieved fame by his expedition of 1908-1909. He travelled to within ninety-seven miles of the Pole—then the "farthest south." Scientific information of great value was obtained.

The Australian expedition of Dr. Mawson, a member of Sir Ernest's last expedition, is still in the Antarctic after two years' absence.

GREATEST POLAR JOURNEY.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR EARNEST SHACKLETON.

The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, which Sir Earnest Shackleton is now organising is to set out next autumn on the task of crossing the South Polar continent from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea. If success attends it, to the British Empire will belong the credit of carrying through the greatest Polar journey on record—1,700 miles at the least.

In announcing this new Polar expedition in a letter to *The Times*, Sir Earnest Shackleton stated that through the generosity of a friend he was in a position to say the expedition would start next year. We learn that additional funds are desired in order that the scope of it may be made as wide as possible. Sir Earnest does not desire any public appeal for subscriptions, but he feels that the objects of the expedition will command themselves to the generous support of prominent and well-to-do people throughout the British Empire.

Will it succeed? Of course there will be difficulties to overcome—"if there were no difficulties the undertaking would not be worth while attempting," Sir Ernest Shackleton said in an interview. But the prospects are very hopeful. Sir Ernest will take with him all the wide and hard-won experience gained in his former expeditions. In addition, he will be accompanied by several men who have been with him previously. As his second in command he will have Mr. Frank Wild who was with Captain Scott in 1901-4 and was on the southern journey with Sir Ernest in 1907-9. Another member of the party will be Captain Davis (a grandson of Lord Kingston), who was captain of the "Nimrod" Sir Ernest's ship, during the latter part of the 1907-9 expedition. If experiments with it prove successful, the expedition will also carry a light portable wireless telegraphy outfit for communication over short distances.

"A PRETTY OMEN."

"Two ships will be equipped for the expedition," said Sir Ernest, describing his plans to a representative of the *Daily Mail* on December 28. "One will start from England probably in August for New Zealand. That will be the smaller, the secondary ship. The other vessel will start from Buenos Ayres in the autumn. I have options on five ships. Both vessels will be driven by oil fuel. This gives them a radius of operations four times greater than with coal, and with no difficulties as to ballast we shall be able to stay at sea much longer. This was a great drawback in my previous expedition, because you could not load rock for ballast with ease in the Antarctic. As the oil tanks are emptied they can be filled with water to serve as ballast.

"If I can carry out the full programme I shall have a shore party of from twelve to sixteen men—perhaps twenty—for the scientific and exploration work. The ship's party will consist of about thirty men only. By using oil fuel we dispense with stokers and can thus keep down the personnel.

"The expedition will leave Buenos Ayres early in October and push through to—if possible—78deg. South latitude, where a good landing place was discovered by the German expedition. We hope with favourable conditions to reach this point early in November. A shore party will then land and proceed immediately direct across the Continent, Six men, of whom at least three have had previous Antarctic experience, will constitute this trans-continental party. Of the rest of the shore party four scientific men will remain at the winter headquarters on the Weddell Sea, and others will explore the at present absolutely unknown coast lying to the west and east of the winter quarters.

"How much of the ground has been explored?"

"Practically the whole of the ground has never before been trodden by human foot," was Sir Ernest's reply.

"If we are rapid in our journey, nearly all of it will be made over absolutely new ground. My method is to go from the unknown to the known Once we reach the Pole from the South American side, we have a choice of routes back. We can take the Amundsen route, or come back by the old route that I travelled before and which Captain Scott followed in the expedition on which he met so tragic and glorious a death.

"If the conditions are good, however, and we are up to time, I intend to strike out from the South Pole on an entirely new trail, keeping on the plateau behind the Western Mountains and coming out at Wood Bay, about half-way up the coast. Nobody has visited there yet,

"However, should we not be able to land in the Weddell sea early enough, we should make permanent winter quarters and lay out depots before the winter, crossing the continent in the following season. In this case the first ship will continue working in the Weddell Sea and on the Graham Land coast, and when the season is too far advanced for more work, she will return to South America and resume the following season, when she will pick up the Weddell Sea party. The second ship will leave New Zealand and land a party in the Ross Sea to meet the trans-continental party returning in the second ship to New Zealand.

"How long do you expect to be away?"

"The entire expedition will not return to civilisation till the spring of 1916," said Sir Ernest, "but I hope the trans-continental party will accomplish its long march in one season and be able to bring news to civilisation in April, 1915."

Sir Ernest interrupted his narrative here to say that his second in command, Mr. Wild, had spent more time in the Antarctic than any man alive. "He eats the food of one man and has got the working capacity of three," observed Sir Ernest humorously.

"Are there to be any novel features in your equipment?"

"CLIPPED" AEROPLANE.

"I am going to take two sleighs fitted with aeroplane engines and propellers," Sir Ernest explained, "and one aeroplane with clipped wings that can 'taxi' over the ice. Their usefulness will be tried in Siberia or Canada during the present winter. Testing one of these machines, I find that it is capable of dragging 2,000 lb. at the rate of five to six miles an hour. If we find them serviceable, we can lay out depots immediately we go into winter quarters. The special ideas which have been embodied in these sleighs are regarded by experts as being quite reasonable. For our main traction, however, we shall depend on 120 picked dogs obtained from Alaska and Siberia."

Speaking on the utilitarian purposes to be served by the expedition, Sir Ernest said the complete continental nature of the Antarctic could be absolutely solved by the expedition. Their records should be able to settle the question now discussed by scientists as to whether the great Victoria chain of mountains, which has been traced to the Pole, extends across the continent as a continuation of the Andes. The discovery of the great mountain range which is assumed to lie there would be one of the greatest geographical triumphs of the time.

The geographical results will be of the greatest interest. Continuous magnetic observations are to be taken, and the study of the meteorological conditions should help to elucidate some of the weather problems. Biological investigation will be carried on, and the flora and fauna studied.

"What distance will you cover."

"The journey by the shortest route will be 1,700 statute miles and at its longest 2,300 miles," Sir Ernest said. "It will be the longest journey ever made in the Polar regions, and the first 800 miles will certainly be over entirely new ground. The continent we wish to explore measures 5,000,000 square miles."

Other points of interest in the equipping of the expedition are that kinematograph pictures will be taken along the whole route of the journey by cameras of the latest type. The food question, too, is being scientifically studied, and all the members of the expedition are to be specially coached in cookery.

In a final word as to the prospects of the expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton said optimistically: "I allow that there are difficulties to be overcome, but I feel certain that with the group of men I hope to command, some of whom are old comrades who will stick with me through thick and thin, we shall surmount the obstacles that confront us."

SIGNALLING DEFECTS.

LESSONS OF WATERLOO JUNCTION DISASTER.

"On lines where traffic movements are numerous and complicated, lock and block working in itself is an insufficient safeguard," declares Major Pringle in his report on the collision at Waterloo Junction Station in which three passengers were killed. The method of working in operation upon this section of the railway is that known as "lock and block," to which the inspector refers.

He adds: "I understand that the railway company intend to utilise track circuit between Waterloo Station and Waterloo Junction, and, further, to do away with the latter signal-box. This will prevent the recurrence of a similar accident in this particular section. But since traffic conditions are equally complicated and busy on the whole viaduct between London Bridge, Cannon-street, and Charing Cross, I strongly recommend them to provide the additional security afforded by track circuit throughout."

Regarding Signalman Moore, who permitted the next signalman to authorise the second train to enter the section already occupied by the one in front, the inspector says:—

"Moore's explanation is at first sight plausible enough. The fact that two consecutive two-bell signals may apply either to announce the consecutive approach of two slow trains or to announce first the approach and afterwards the near arrival of one fast train is likely to prove confusing.

"Taking everything into consideration, I cannot accept Moore's explanation as sufficient to relieve him of responsibility for hasty and incautious use of his releasing key, which was the immediate and principal cause of this collision. In such atmospheric conditions [the accident took place during fog] his action showed a complete lack of a proper sense of responsibility."

Signalman Turner, at the other box, was also at fault, he says, for omitting to look at the electrical semaphore over his Sykes' instrument for the up-local line, and responsibility, therefore, but to a less extent, rested upon him for failure to utilise the information at his disposal. No responsibility attached to the driver or fireman of the second train.

NO MORE THIN PEOPLE.

HOW ANY THIN MAN OR WOMAN CAN PUT ON NEW FLESH, AND GROW POSITIVELY FAT IF THEY LIKE.

Out of the many and varied methods advocated for the production of flesh, development of the arms, neck and bust, the filling up of hollows and the rounding off of unnatural angles to gracefully artistic lines, there is one formula which we feel really justified in specially recommending to our readers. It is a simple prescription, and, judging by the reports of those who have tried it, must be invaluable to those who are excessively thin, and who feel conscious of their appearance. We understand that this formula is also unequalled in cases of catarrh, dyspepsia, and nervousness, which appear to be very prevalent among those who carry little flesh. There is no proof like that of a personal test, and therefore every thin man or woman who is desirous of gaining weight, and at the same time improving the health, and specially those ladies who wish to improve the appearance of their arms, neck, and bust, should get their chemist to put up this simple prescription, which consists of 1-2 oz. tincture Cardamoms Compound, B. P., 2 ozs. Salrado Compound, 3 ozs. Elixir Simplex and enough water to fill an 8-oz. bottle. Any chemist will prepare it for you in a few minutes, and by regularly taking one to two table spoonfuls about twenty minutes before each meal, a surprising transformation will follow. No harmful drugs are used in this preparation, and it cannot injure or upset the most delicate stomach; in fact, it strengthens the stomach, and is an unequalled tonic and invigorator. Considering the truly remarkable flesh-building and tonic properties of this prescription, it is not surprising to learn that most chemists have experienced such a great demand for it that they now keep a quantity put up ready for use under the name of Salrado Tonic.

CAUTION.—Although this treatment will be found an unequalled remedy for catarrh, dyspepsia, nervousness and that tired, rundown feeling, it should not owing to its great flesh-building properties, be taken by those who do not wish to put on weight.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We understand that the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

INCREASED PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

A special Army Order, issued on December 31st, contains a Royal Warrant confirming from January 1st the following increases in the emoluments of officers of the Regular Army:

The command pay of a lieutenant-colonel, Royal Artillery, and of the officer commanding a regiment of Cavalry of the Line or a battalion of Infantry of the Line, shall be increased from 3s. a day to 5s. a day.

A major after twenty-four years' service shall be granted an increase of 2s. a day.

A major of Cavalry or Infantry (including the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards) with less than twenty-four years' service shall receive the rate of pay now given to a major after two years' service in the rank.

A captain shall receive an increase of 3s. a day after three years' service in the rank provided that he has at least twelve years' service.

A lieutenant after six years' service shall receive an increase of 2s. 6d. a day, in lieu of the increase of 1s. a day now granted after seven years' service in the rank, provided that he is certified by his commanding officer as practically efficient in the command of men.

The regimental pay of a captain having higher rank by brevet shall not exceed the lowest rate for a substantive major of the arm of the Service to which he belongs.

A lieutenant after six years' service shall receive an increase of 1s. a day in lieu of the increase of 1s. a day now granted after seven years' service in the rank.

A captain of Royal Engineers shall receive an increase of 2s. a day after three years' service in the rank provided that he has at least twelve years' service.

A captain of the Army Service Corps shall receive an increase of 1s. a day after three years' service in the rank provided that he has at least twelve years' service.

With the desire to make it possible for an increased number of combatant commissions to be obtained by warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army the following special provisions have been made for a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer granted a combatant commission as second lieutenant in Cavalry of the Line, Infantry of the Line, or Army Service Corps:

He shall be granted an allowance of £150 in aid of his outfit.

He shall receive a special addition to his regimental pay at the rate of £50 a year for a period of three years from the date of his commission.

He shall, on being commissioned, if he has served for not less than three years in the ranks, receive the minimum rate of pay provided for a lieutenant of his arm of the Service.

He shall be entitled to count not exceeding three years of the time which he has served in the ranks as service towards increase of pay in all cases in which increase of pay is dependent on the completion of a fixed period of service.

It is pointed out that the rates of pay, as amended by the Warrant, are not applicable to officers of the Special Reserve, nor to officers of the Territorial Force.

Appended to the Army Order are the Army Council's instructions to candidates for promotion, which must be carried out, except in the case of candidates who have performed specially meritorious service or distinguished service in the field.

TURKISH NAVAL PURCHASE.

A SIGNIFICANT DEAL.

The Naval correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, discussing the purchase of the new Brazilian Dreadnought of Turkey, says:—

The purchase of the "Rio de Janeiro" (henceforth to be called the Birindji Osman) has called forth two significant statements from Greece. The first is from the Premier, M. Venezelos, and hints that negotiations are proceeding for the purchase on behalf of the Hellenic Government of one or more of the other Dreadnoughts now in process of construction.

The Rivadavia and Moreno, which are being completed in American yard for the Argentine Republic, will be first available. They are, however, not so powerful as the Chilian ships Almirante Cockrane and Latorre, the latter of which was launched recently in a very forward condition.

WILL GREECE DECLARE WAR.

But none of these ships, can be ready by July, when, it is said, both the Birindji Osman and the Reshad V. will be in the hands of the Turk; and thus a second statement, made in the *Daily Chronicle* acquires importance, The French Government, it is said, "always has, in the last resort, an effectual means of ensuring that the Turkish Dreadnought shall not leave British waters until the danger of her presence in the Near East has been disposed of."

This means that Greece may precipitate war, since, in the event of hostilities commencing while the Birindji Osman is still at Elswick, she would become contraband of war, and it would be the duty of the British Government to place her under embargo.

What an important effect the purchase of our ships abroad may have in delaying or hastening the outbreak of hostilities was made plain in the events which preceded the Russo-Japanese war.

It is further officially announced from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Government have instructed Messrs. Armstrongs to proceed with the construction of another Dreadnought for Brazil, to take the place of the Rio de Janeiro. They have apparently discovered that this kind of ship-broking may be profitable to them, however, disconcerting it is to the rest of the world.

ADVANTAGES TO ENGLAND.

What is to be done under these circumstances? Many people advocate an international agreement forbidding the sale of warships to other Powers than those by which they were ordered. But this is impossible, and would mean practically, the prohibition of all building for minor Powers. To that we could never consent. Great Britain obtains the lion's share of these orders, and obtains, thereby, some great advantages. In the first place, we get our own ships cheaper owing to the continuous work in the shipyards; in the second place, we keep a large body of skilled workmen in employment and available for the purposes of the British Navy in emergency; in the third place, there are always a considerable number of ships in various stages of completion which we can take over if we require them.

GERMANY PROFITS BY BRITISH BAN.

A few years ago British shipbuilders were encouraged to take orders from foreign Governments for submarines. Recently the Admiralty has reversed its feeling in this respect, and discourages the acceptance of such orders. What is the consequence?

That the Germans are building largely to foreign orders and that there are said to be about twenty submarine boats in German yards which the Government could take over should it require them. Our ship-builders lose the profit and our national interests are injured instead of being helped.

GREEK DETERMINATION.

NAVAL SUPREMACY TO BE MAINTAINED.

A message from Athens dated Jan. 1 stated:—Several Deputies interpellated the Government in the Chamber today regarding the purchase of the battleship Rio de Janeiro by Turkey.

M. Venezelos, the Premier, confirmed the news of the sale of the ship, but said that he could give no information to the House as to the measures the Government intended to take in order to maintain the supremacy of the Greek Navy in the Aegean, nor as to the steps that had already been taken with that object.

M. Venezelos added: I think that the present position of national questions does not allow me to state what order for ships have already been given, nor what negotiations have been entered into with the object of acquiring others.

I can only assure the Chamber that Greece is determined to maintain her supremacy, and I can also certify that the Greek Naval authorities are absolutely calm and in no way perturbed. (Cheers.)

WHY GREECE FAILED.

The price to be paid by Turkey for the battleship Rio de Janeiro is stated to be nearer £3,000,000 than £2,000,000. The sale has been much criticised, but those who argue that it gives the Turks an opportunity to renew the war against Greece should remember, says the *Times*, that Greece was also attempting to acquire the vessel.

Several prominent Greeks of Constantinople had left that town to try to arrange in Athens for the purchase of the Rio de Janeiro by voluntary subscription. It was only the failure of Greece to produce the money that finally decided Armstrongs to sell to Turkey, which has undertaken to pay the full price within certain defined time limits; otherwise the contract becomes void.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

THE WEATHER.

A SLIGHT PRECIPITATION IN BALUCHISTAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 16.

A little precipitation has occurred in Baluchistan and Kashmir but the disturbance which has caused it is very slight.

Forecast:—A few light showers along the Western Himalayas.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	77·3	67·3	...	1·68
Muskat (15th)	78·4	70·1	...	0·66
Delhi	72·6	48·8	...	0·52
Karachi	76·7	62·0	...	0·17
Bhuj	86·0	54·1	...	0·03
Dwarka	77·5	61·7	...	0·00
Verawal	79·6	53·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	89·1	51·9	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	83·8	55·0	...	0·00
Surat	91·9	57·5	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	89·5	57·7	...	0·00
Deesa	84·2	50·7	...	0·01
BOMBAY	83·7	69·5	...	...
Ratnagiri	90·1	65·9	...	...
Mormugao	83·3	65·9	...	...
Karwar	85·7	63·3	...	...
Malegaon	93·4	53·4	...	0·38
Ahmednagar	87·9	50·4	...	0·16
Poona	89·8	53·7	...	...
Sholapur	89·8	60·0	...	0·31
Bijapur	89·4	57·6	...	0·24
Belgaum	86·3	57·0	...	0·82
Madras	82·8	66·9	...	28·73
Bangalore	84·1	55·3	...	0·34

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and generally clearin Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night at Jaipur and Kotah. It is above normal at Bikaner during the day and in Sind at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded, Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature remains in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 16th January, 1914, was 30·201 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In use of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	17	m 2	35	23	0
		3	9 a	26	8
Sun	18	m 3	15	28	1
		4	12 a	26	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in
Sat	17	m 8	52	17	1
		8	44 a	18	2
Sun	18	m 9	41	17	2
		9	40 a	19	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17 (Saturday)	do 7h. 15m.	do 6h. 22m.
18 (Sunday)	do 7h. 14m.	do 6h. 23m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full moon, Jan. 12th, 10h. 39·0m. a.m.; Perigee, 15th, 11 7h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 5h. 59·8m. a.m.; New Moon, 26 h, 0h 4·1m. p.m.; Apogee, 31st, 11-0h. p.m; First Quarter, 1st. 3rd, 14h 8·6 m. p.m.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 16s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Lee, Lewes, Medica. Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Lad'es who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse all imitations, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'DOCTEUR LECLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions. Postage to Colonies 3d extra from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

There is a considerable quantity of grafted Malta orange stock now available at the Government Gardens, Jeolikote, Kumaon, which can be procured on application to the Superintendent. It has been found to do well in the plains and yields a particularly sweet fruit.

As a result of the successful demonstration of potato storage in the Farrukhabad district to avoid the ravages of the potato moth, arrangements are now in progress for the opening of a large store on co-operative lines during the coming season. English and vernacular pamphlets describing the results obtained may be obtained on application from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Cawnpore.

Mr. C. Streatfield James, Director of Telegraphs, United Provinces Circle, will attain the age of 55 in April next, by which time is due to retire from the service.

Messrs. Macneill and [illegible] visit the [illegible] depots for the colonies in Calcutta and Madras towards the end of January in connection with the report they are drawing up on the subject of indentured emigration to the colonies.

Professor Inayatullia Khan, the noted Indian musician of Delhi, whose performances and philosophic interpretation of Indian music attracted considerable attention in England and America a few months back would appear to have been welcomed equally warmly in Russia. The leading musicians of Moscow, headed by Prince Tirtoloff, the well-known patron and expert of Russian music, recently honoured the Indian musician at an entertainment at the Imperial conservatoire of music. The Hall was crowded with professors and students who applauded very enthusiastically every selection from the programme of Indian music.

It will interest prospectors to know that the certificates of approval granted in the Province of Bengal to explore and prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India expired after midnight on December 31st. The issue of these certificates will henceforth be regulated by the rules contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, dated September 15, 1913.

Mr. Abrahams has been inspecting on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in company with Sir Henry Burt of the Railway Board and Mr. Clark, Agent of the line.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Pentland gave a state ball at Government House, Madras on Thursday night. The function was largely attended. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers supplied the guard of honour. H. E. danced with Lady Atkinson and Her Excellency with Sir Arnold White.

The statement appearing in the *Birmingham Daily Post*, and reproduced in some of the Indian papers, to the effect that Lord Hardinge is corresponding with the Secretary of State regarding changes in the constitutional status of Viceroys of India after his (Lord Hardinge's) period of office, is we are informed, pure invention.

The following somewhat alarming account of the vagaries of "a tremendous elephant which is out of control at Trivandrum" is taken from a South Indian paper:—It has already killed outright its mahout, also seriously wounded another man. Till now it has not been caught, but is roaring about, chasing all the people on the way. It is moving about the Karamanai river the bed of which is mostly sand with a few inches of water. It has also been causing damage to several cocoanut gardens, up-rooting plantain and arecanut trees and doing considerable havoc to garden produce. On Monday morning the local District Magistrate arrived on the scene. Till noon on Monday the elephant had neither been shot nor brought under control. It is moving fast, furiously chasing any one who may be approaching it. It is a majestic tusker and is likely to cause greater loss.

It is generally known that the Government of India has retained possession of Barrackpore Park and will undertake its up-keep as from the 1st April of this year. The Governor of Bengal will have the use of it presumably but it is to be the Viceroy's residence when he comes to Calcutta. The *Englishman* understands that Government House at Chittagong has also been taken over as a residence for the Viceroy if and when he visits that remote corner of Bengal. This may be due to the Government of India's sympathetic regard for the Governor of Bengal's purse. The latter dignitary has certainly more Government Houses than he can conveniently occupy and by taking over a few of them the Viceroy at any rate ensures a roof over the head of his successor, should his Delhi dream fail to materialise.

The death is announced of Faqir Sayad Iftikhar-ud-Din, C.I.E., late Settlement Officer, Hoshiarpur. The late Sayad was born in 1865, and entered Government service in 1886. In 1906 Sayed Iftakhar-ud-Din served for a short time as Revenue Member of the Council of Tonk State, and in the following year was selected for the important duty of British Agent at Kabul, being placed on special duty under the Foreign Department for that purpose. On his return from foreign service in 1910, he again took up settlement work, and was placed in charge of the Hoshiarpur Settlement. His services at Kabul were recognised by the bestowal of the C.I.E. in the New Year Honours of 1911.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, coll in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

MILITARY POSTS.

VACANCIES OCCURRING IN 1914.

The year 1914 does not seem likely to see very many changes in the personnel holding high appointments in the Army, wrote the military correspondent of the *Morning Post* in mail week. The most important post falling vacant at home during the year is that of Adjutant-General and Second Military Member of the Army Council, owing to Sir Spencer Ewart's tenure expiring in the ordinary course on August 1; it is no bed of roses at the present time to be responsible for keeping the ranks of the army up to establishment, and many soldiers who would without hesitation accept onerous commands in peace or in war might shrink from taking over an appointment so fraught at the moment with anxiety and discouragement. The only one of the superior commands in the United Kingdom that will apparently require to be filled up during the twelve months is that of Commander-in-[illegible] Chief of the Western Command, due to Sir W. Mackinnon's period of service at Chester coming to an end on October 31.

Four out of the six divisional commands will fall vacant during the coming year, and although there are certain major-generals who seem to be marked out for the reversion of these posts it is possible that there will be surprises in store. The four to be filled up are the 1st and 2nd at Aldershot, the 3rd, with its headquarters on Salisbury Plain, and the 6th, with its headquarters at Cork. These divisional commands at home are with good reason looked upon as almost the most desirable prizes in the Service, offering as they do greater atractions to the keen soldier than any other (with the possible exception of the command-in-chief at Aldershot), even if they do not rank so high in the military hierarchy. It is true that the 1st Division is the only one of the six where the commander has practically the whole of his force constantly under his own eye. But the 2nd Division is permanently assembled in and around Aldershot, all complete except for one infantry brigade (the 4th Guards Brigade) and its howitzer brigade. And even if the troops constituting the others are under ordinary circumstances somewhat scattered, they, all (with the exception of those of the 6th, which is troubled with one infantry brigade on the wrong side of the water) concentrate for some weeks in the field under their divisional chief, whose command is consequently a very real one. Sir A. Murray's selection to take over command of the 2nd Division necessitates the choice of a new Inspector of Infantry in February.

OTHER POSTS OF NOTE.

Other appointments of note that will be falling vacant during the year are the Inspectorship of Cavalry, the position of Director of Personal Services at Headquarters, the Command of the South Western Coast Defences, and the Governorship and Command of the Troops in Jersey. General Robb's period as General in Charge of Administration at Aldershot also comes to an end within a few months. The only Territorial Division of which the command will fall vacant will apparently be the Lowland Division. One cavalry brigade and four infantry brigades will require to be filled up, and the period of service of three of the commanders of divisional artillery will likewise expire.

The most important appointment abroad, outside of India, which may need to be filled afresh is that of Inspector-General of Overseas Forces, an appointment at present combined with that of Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Sir Ian Hamilton's four years' tour will come to an end on August 1, and it is reasonable to suppose that the opportunity will be seized to abolish the Mediterranean Command; for the exis ence of this no valid excuse has as yet been put forward from any quarter, while its inconvenience—not to say its impropriety—has been made manifest during the past three or four years. The question will, moreover, probably be very carefully considered whether the post of Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces need be continued, and whether one Inspector-General is not sufficient for all requirements. The position of affairs in respect of the superior inspection of the troops at home has undergone a transformation within the past two years, and the duties of the Inspector-General of the Home Forces have in consequence, become less onerous than they used to be when his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Sir John French were installed at the Horse Guards. So long as an active soldier, accustomed to command of troops on a large scale and competent to take his proper place as First Military Member of the Army Council, holds the position of Chief of the Imperial General Staff, personally superintends and controls the principal Army exercises of the year, and finds opportunities for watching the work of the greater part of the Expeditionary Force annually while this work is reaching the advanced stage, the Inspector-General at home is relieved of responsibilities which otherwise must necessarily fall to his share. It was found by Sir Charles Douglas's predecessors that the work of inspection abroad could not well be combined with that of inspection at home. But the situation is different now, and it seems not impossible that with the expiration of Sir I. Hamilton's tour of service the Inspector-Generalship of Overseas Forces will disappear. A substantial saving would be effected.

MALTA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND INDIA.

Sir Leslie Rundle's five years as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta will come to an end in September. Two other superior appointments abroad, outside of India, that will fall vacant during the year are the command of the troops respectively in the Straits Settlements and in Jamaica.

As regards India, it has already been announced that Sir B. Duff succeeds Sir O'Moore Creagh as Commander-in-Chief early in the year, and the command of the Northern Army will fall vacant in the autumn, as Sir J. Willcocks will then have held the appointment for four years. The only division to lose its present commander during the twelve months would seem to be the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, but several brigades will apparently require new chiefs before the end of the year.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

HOW TO PREVENT AND CURE THEM.

Next to malaria, dysentery is the most fatal disease in many parts of India.

Wise, therefore, is he who safeguards himself against the diseases, for diarrhœa often degenerates into dysentery and seeks medical aid at the first suspicion of their onset.

The supreme preventive is to invigorate the system to withstand an attack. For this purpose, nothing compares with Sanatogen, of which the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Irina and Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma writes: "Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it—perhaps because I cannot stick to a milk diet. Sanatogen cured me even without milk."

Sanatogen rebuilds the strength and revitalises the bodily forces which have been brought to a low level by the incessant diarrhœa and loss of blood. It owes its remarkable properties to its unique composition, which has won for it the highest endorsements from over eighteen thousand doctors. By the advice of many practitioners large numbers of Anglo-Indians use Sanatogen daily as a preventive against dysentery, and to keep themselves at the highest pitch of nervous and physical well-being.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

MESSRS. MORGAN'S.

NOTABLE DEFERENCE TO PUBLIC OPINION.

THE MONEY MONOPOLY.

Wiring from New York on January 2 the correspondent of Reuter said:—

A profound stir was caused in financial circles to-day by the announcement of the resignation of Mr. J. P. Morgan and his associates from the directorships they hold in many of the leading industrial combinations in the United States. Altogether, Mr. Morgan and his partners have resigned some thirty directorships in the principal railway, banking and manufacturing companies.

This action is undoubtedly the result of the inquiry held by Congress last year into the exent of the so-called money monopoly. It was then shown that by means of interlocking directorships 180 capitalists controlled dols. 25,000,000,000 (£ 5,000,000,000) worth of assets, and that the house of Morgan alone controlled or was represented on thirty-nine corporations commanding dols.10,000,000,000 (£2,000,000,000) capital.

It is known that President Wilson in his forthcoming Message to Congress intends to declare this system of interlocking directorships illegal and a greater danger to the existence of competition than any single Trust, no matter how large or powerful it may be. Mr Morgan's action anticipates the inevitable; that is, it marks the beginning of a new era in the financial and industrial history of the United States.

"THE INEVITABLE."

While President Wilson at Christian Pass, Mississippi, refused to comment on the resignation of the members of the Morgan firm from the different directorships, the real attitude of the Government was disclosed by the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Adkins who said:—

"I am glad to see one of the largest firms in the country so gracefully accept the inevitable. As the leaders of the financial world the Morgan firm has pointed the way to better conditions among corporate industrial concerns. Their action certainly shows that they have recognised the new order of things which this Administration will force on all the corporations that are violating the Sherman Anti Trust Law."

EXPLANATION BY MORGANS.

Messrs Morgan and Company say that the resignations have been made voluntarily in response to "an appropriate change in public sentiment," and on account of "some of the problems and criticisms having to do with so-called inter-locking directorates." Among the companies concerned are the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, the Vanderbilt lines, the New York, Ontario and Western Railway, the Rutland Railway, the Jersey Central Railway, the American Telegraph Company, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Mr. J. P. Morgan himself is resigning eighteen directorships.

The severance is limited to resignation from the directorates of certain companies and does not imply any cessation of interest in their financial affairs.

Messrs. Morgan say that most of those directorships were accepted with reluctance and only because they felt constrained to keep in touch with properties which they had reorganised or whose securities they had recommended to the public both in this country and abroad.

They express the opinion that in view of the change in public opinion on the subject (evidently referring to what are popularly called "interlocking directorates") they will be in a better position to serve such properties and their security holders if they are not directors. They add that they intend to resign from time to time from other boards on which they feel no special obligation to remain.

Mr. J. P. Morgan, the head of the firm, is resigning eighteen directorships, including the Vanderbilt lines, the New Haven system, the New York, Ontario and Western and the Rutland Railways. The company controlled these systems jointly with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Other members of the firm have withdrawn from the boards of the Jersey Central Railway, the American Telephone Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and various local banks and trust companies.

The company is also still represented on the boards of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Northern Pacific Railway, the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, the Lehigh Valley Railway, the Erie Railway Company, the Southern Railway, the General Electric and International Harvester companies, and numerous other important undertakings.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

INDIA OFFICE DEC. 30.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieut.-Cols.—A. G. de V. Chichester, 28th Punjabis, A. F. Thomason, Supply and Transport Corps, F. P. S. Dunsford, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajpoot Light Inf., W. G. Nisbet, 92nd Punjabis, W. R. Stone, Superny. List, W. W. G. Griffith, 32nd Lancers, E. H. Boome, 112th Inf., C. E. Bowen, Superny. List. F. C. W. Ware, C. I. E., Superny. List, C. E. de L Solbe, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), F G H Sutton, 10th Goorkha Rifles, J L Rose, 1st King George's Own Goorkha Rifles (Malaun Regt.), C. McL Po[illegible]teous, 9th Goorkha Rifles, R C [illegible]ell, 38th Horse, C G Robson, Central India Lieut.-Col J A W[illegible], 10th Jats, Brevet Lieut.-Col O Parr, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajpoots, W C S [illegible], Superny. List F A Jacques, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, A E Webb, Supply and Transport Corps, and P Holland-Pryor, M V O., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) (Nov. 16); and P C E Lockhart, D S O Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Nov. 23).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major to be Lieut Col.—G Y C Hunter (Nov. 17). Note.—The promotion of Major de Vere Condon, M D., to his present rank dates from July 28, 1909, and not from Jan. 28, 1910, as stated in the *Gazette* of May 3, 1910.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. To be Deputy Commissary, with the Honorary Rank of Capt.—W Harvey (Oct. 24).

To be Assistant Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Lieut.—Conductor A Chisholm (Oct. 24).

The King has approved of the admission of the following officer to the Indian Army:—

To be Capt.—Capt O C J Stevenson-Hamilton, from the Highland Light Inf. (Nov. 7, but to rank from July 24, 1910). Capt. Stevenson-Hamilton's rank as Lieut. is antedated to Oct. 24, 1903.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Col A W S Wingate (Dec, 19); Lieut-Col E R Morton (Nov. 27).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut-Col G H Baker (Dec. 24).

ADMIRALTY DEC. 30.

Royal Marine Forces.

The following retired officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines, on account of age:—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col D A Hailes, Royal Marine Light Inf. (Dec. 30).

War Office, 2nd January.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing, The undermentioned Flying Officers to be Flight Commanders. Dated 1st January, 1914:—

Captain Gordon S. Shephard, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Lieutenant Ernest V. Anderson, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders). and is granted the temporary rank of Captain.

Lieutenant Ralph M. Vaughan, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, from the Reserve, is appointed a Flying Officer, and to be seconded. Dated 18th December, 1913.

CAVALRY.

4th (Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Quartermaster and Honrary Captain Charles J. Diggory is placed on retired pay. Dated 29th December, 1913.

Quartermaster Serjeant Frederick Alfred Dunham, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 3rd January, 1914.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Captain Richard R. C. Baggallay retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 559, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1913. Dated 3rd Januaay 1914.

Lieutenant the Honourable Charles H. G. Mulholland to be Adjutant, vice Captain A. B. Lawson. Dated 1st January, 1914.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain John T.B. Mayne retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd January, 1914.

FOOT GARDS.

Grenadier Guards, Captain The Honourable Robert Lygon, M.V.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd January, 1914.

Supernumerary Captain Douglas C. L. Stephen is restored to the establishment. Dated 3rd January, 1914.

Coldstream Guards, The date of the restoration to the establishment of Captain Reginald B. J. Crawford is the 8th December, 1913, instead of as notified in the Gazette of the 23rd December, 1913.

INFANTRY.

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant Dudley V. M. Balders to be Adjutant, vice Captain F. S. Cooper. Dated 31st December, 1913.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), Supernumerary Captain Lambton A. Jones-Mortimer is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st January 1914.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant William S. Browne is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 11th December, 1913.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Frederick H. Sasse is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th December, 1913.

The South Wales Borderers, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Henry Floyd retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd January, 1914.

Serjeant-Major Ernest Kiakland Laman to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 3rd January, 1914.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Captain Cyril O Denman-Jubb to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C U Egerton. Dated 1st January, 1914.

Supernumerary Captain Edward V Jenkins, D S O, is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st January, 1914.

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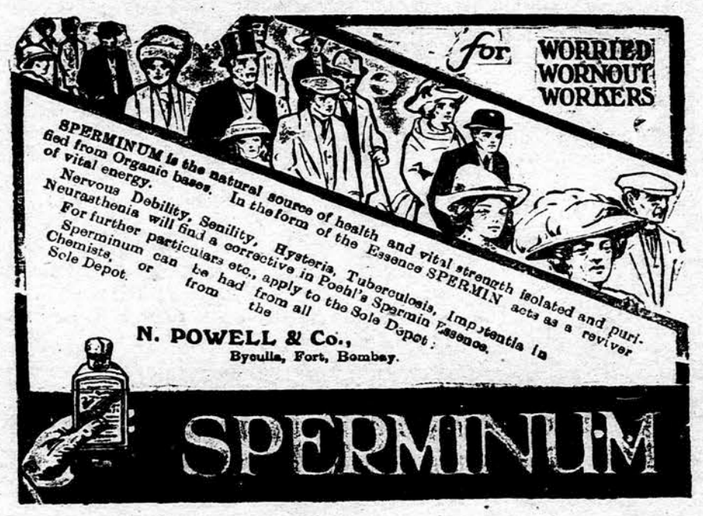

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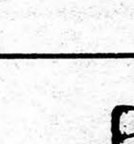

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GERMAN AND HEBREW.

LANGUAGE QUARREL IN JERUSALEM

Disorders in Jerusalem, following on a strike of Jewish teachers and children, are reported in the Continental Jewish newspapers.

The trouble arose out of a decision that German should be the language of instruction in the Jewish technical school which is shortly to be opened at Haifa, writes a correspondent in the *Manchester Guardian*. The decision was recently arrived at by the council of the technical school, the majority of that body belonging to the well-known German Jewish Association, the Hilfsverein. The immediate result was the resignation from the council of three of the most distinguished Jewish nationalist members, who insisted that the language of instruction should be Hebrew. It is stated that this was the general impression of all who gave moral and material support to the building of the school at Haifa.

The German Jews refused to give way in spite of the emphatic protest from Jews all over the world, who regard the decision as a blow to the Hebrew language. Meanwhile the teachers of the elementary schools in Palestine, notably those in Jerusalem, which are controlled by the same German-Jewish body, decided, in their zeal for the Hebrew language, to strike, and the children, who are imbued with the love for the Hebrew tongue, joined them. So serious was the outlook that Dr Paul Nathen, one of the most distinguished of German Jews, hastened to Palestine in the hope of quieting the agitation. But he was apparently unsuccessful, and the quarrel has now reached an alarming stage.

According to the reports the Jewish seminary, which belongs to the Hilfsverein, was recently opened under a guard of armed police, who displayed little mercy to the teachers and other intellectuals, who demonstrated before the school. Distressing scenes are said to have taken place, the children crying at the sight of their teachers being ill-treated by the police. Many of them are said to have fainted. The Jewish population in Jerusalem is greatly excited, and protest demonstrations have been held in the streets. According to a later communication, a new seminary has been opened under the directorship of the distinguished Hebraist, Mr. D. Yellin.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Commanding, dated January 15.

Tuesday 20th instant, there will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 p.m. for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Barge.

The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-days date:—No. 1359 Tptr W. Sutty No. 2 Coy.

Saturday 17th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies B. V. A. will carry out a pr Sub-Calibre Practice at Colaba North Battery. It is requested that all Specialists and full Gun Detachments from each company will attend. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Caps.

The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Punter at 7 p.m. on Monday the 19th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

NOTICE.

Spoon Shoot on Sunday 18th instant at Ghat Kopar. Distances 30, 500 and 800 yards. Trains as usual.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental orders by the hon. Colonel R. W. L. Hunt, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding January 17th.

A proficiency class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Connell Road.

There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 19th instant at the Bo. E. Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

The examination for First Aid Certificates will be held at Head-Quarters, Council road, at 6-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant.

The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 20th inst., at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

N.B. The next parade for "G" Company Machine Gun Section will be on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Wednesday the 21st instant. Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Fire Discipline and Control.

It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February 1914.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows. Members firing Parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"G" Coy this Saturday afternoon the 17th instant, by 1-35 p.m. Train.

"E" Coy. on Sunday the 18th instant.

"D" Coy. on Monday the 19th instant.

"A" Coy. on Tuesday the 20th instant.

"C" Coy. on Wednesday the 21st instant.

Vol. L. C. H. Goode, "G" Company having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps.

Vol. J. Reed, "G" Company is granted leave of absence from 16th January to 16th February 1914.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, January 17th, 1914.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "B" & "C" Troop this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p.m., and Sunday morning at 7-5 a.m.

Monday 19th instant—Reconnaissance Instruction for members of the Corps Rendezvous Light Horse Camp 7 a.m.

Dress:—Mufti, hunting saddles.

Wednesday 21st instant—Parade for Salsette Detachment. Reconnaissance. Rendezvous at the Cross Road West of Santa Cruz Station 7 a.m.

Dress—Mufti and hunting saddle.

Commasses and note books to be brought on parade.

Friday 23rd instant—Parade. Reconnaissance 7.30 a.m. Rendezvous Light Horse Camp.

Dress—Mufti, hunting saddle. Commasses and note books, &c.

Saturday 24th instant—Class firing.

Sunday 25th instant—Class firing.

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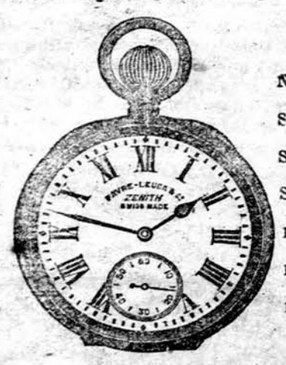

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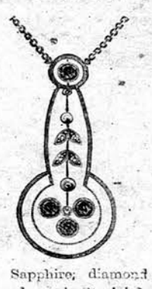

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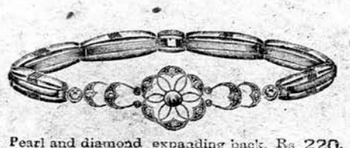

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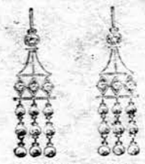

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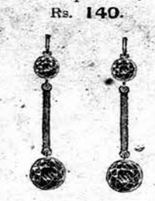

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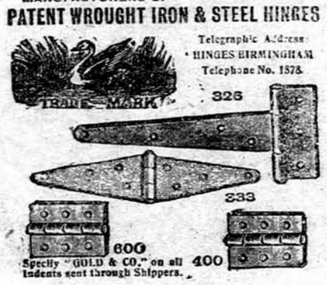

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